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Japan

Businesses Defend Practice of Keiretsu System

OW2805070691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—For two years, T. Boone Pickens, the Texas oilman and company raider, fought for a seat on the 20-member board of Koito Mfg. Co., in his capacity as the largest shareholder of the major Japanese auto parts maker. Koito snubbed him, and Pickens called it quits last month, in despair.

When Ikeda Bussan, a leading maker of car seats, went deep into the red last year, the company sent an SOS to Kyowa Saitama Bank, its main bank. Kyowa went to the rescue, and in return Ikeda took an executive from its benefactor onto its board.

In contrast to Pickens' 26.4 percent equity at Koito, Kyowa held a mere 4 percent of Ikeda shares.

This illustrates a key aspect of "keiretsu" in the Japanese corporate world, the system of interlocked shareholdings among business groups, tight banking relations, and cozy personal ties at the top.

Although keiretsu as a business institution has been around for many years in Japan, it has emerged as a hot trade issue between Japanese and the United States, and again came under the spotlight when trade negotiators from the two countries met in Tokyo last week.

American trade officials see keiretsu as a major factor impeding the opportunities of foreign businesses selling or investing in Japan and thus contributing to America's chronic trade deficit with Japan.

In addition, they charge that keiretsu relationships are murky and are closed to outside scrutiny.

In pressing the Japanese Government to make keiretsu more open and transparent, U.S. trade officials want Japan to make its companies work the way American corporations operate, with independent outside board directors and a curb on cross-shareholdings.

"The keiretsu system remains a formidable barrier to entry into the Japanese market," the American negotiators concluded in a report issued on Wednesday last week after examining efforts made by Tokyo to remove trade and investment barriers under last year's accord on the structural impediments initiative.

In support of their contention, American trade negotiators cited the low level of direct foreign investment in Japan, which is equivalent to 0.1 percent of the country's gross national product (GNP), compared with 1 percent in the United States.

U.S.-compiled figures show that Japan ranks lowest among all the major industrialized nations in this regard, with the gap said to be not less than five times that of the next lowest-level country.

Analysts agree that business relationships based on back-scratching and sweetened with financial backing can lead to collusive behavior which tends to keep outsiders—whether Japanese or foreigners—shut out of the charmed circle.

However, they contend that the system is much more complex than meets the eye, and it would be misleading to condemn keiretsu as the epitome of all that is wrong in the business world.

"Not all keiretsu are bad. There are also positive keiretsu structures, as in Japan's auto industry," says Yoshiyuki Noguchi, a senior economist with Nomura Research Institute, a leading private think-thank.

The general Japanese view is that a keiretsu, particularly those of the vertical type between manufacturers and their parts suppliers, helps stabilize the client relationship and encourage long-term planning.

A long-term relationship means "we can help each other improve the quality of products and cut costs," said Hiroyoshi Ono, deputy general manager of the international public affairs division at Toyota Motor Corp. "In this way, both sides benefit and become individually stronger."

Analysts say keiretsu is more problematic with a Japanese manufacturer's downstream operation where distributors affiliated, say, to a particular electrical appliance manufacturer would refuse to handle products of another manufacturer with competitive products.

They also argue that the U.S. emphasis on Japan's keiretsu structure is misguided. Transforming the Japanese corporate structure in the image of the American corporation would not help much in reducing the trade imbalance, Noguchi said.

Japan contends that the priority is for the U.S. to cut its federal budget deficit, arguing that there cannot be any significant improvement in the U.S. external imbalance if the deficit remains unchecked.

"The imbalance is not something that can be corrected at the microeconomic level," Noguchi said.

If anything, Japan wants the U.S. to encourage long-term corporate planning, citing the quarterly profit reports as a corporate practice which forces the management of publicly listed companies to think short-term.

Some analysts, like Masaki Hirano, an economist with Sanyo investment research, believe that America's real intention in calling for an overhaul of Japan's corporate culture is an attempt to weaken Japanese competitiveness, particularly in the manufacturing sector.

"It takes a long time to revive the U.S. industry. So, the Americans have taken to bash the Japanese industry," Hirano said.

In Noguchi's view, the U.S. wants to exploit the keiretsu system for the benefit of the U.S. business, particularly in the distribution and manufacturing sector.

Anyway, keiretsu is not solely a Japanese phenomenon, with analysts pointing to similar financially linked groups centered on major banks in Germany.

Both Noguchi and Hirano agreed the time has come for the world's major trading nations to harmonize their corporate structures and business practices, as they do with trade and tariff rules.

But they point out that the effort, like the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), should be a multilateral affair, and not an exclusive arrangement between two nations.

GATT may be an unwieldy structure, but the Paris-based OECD (the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)—which groups 24 developed countries—could do the job nicely, Noguchi said.

Mexican President on Free Trade Zone Benefits

OW2805044391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Mexican President Carlos Salinas assured Japan on Tuesday that a North American free trade agreement now under consideration would be beneficial for Japan, Japanese officials said.

Salinas, in a message to Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, said Mexico is making efforts to ensure that the free trade zone being discussed with the United States and Canada would be an open market.

The message, delivered by Mexican Foreign Minister Fernando Solana to Kaifu in a 10-minute meeting, also urged Japan to continue providing economic assistance to Mexico.

The prime minister told Solana that countries in Southeast Asia are also insisting that the proposed free trade zone be open to international trade.

Kaifu pledged during a tour of Southeast Asia earlier this month to press for free trade when he meets with leaders from North America and the European Community (EC), which is poised to form an integrated market next year.

The moves have spurred a proposal by Malaysia that East Asia form a similar group. So far Kaifu has responded coolly to the idea.

Solana is in Japan on his way home from the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC) held in Singapore last week.

Okinawa Governor To Accept Land Leases Request

OW2505082591 Naha NHK Radio in Japanese 2212 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] The Okinawa Prefecture was asked to act on behalf of the central government in the circulation and perusal of documents relating to the forcible use of land for U.S. military purposes. In this regard, Governor Ota has determined to officially accept the request early next week after having final discussions.

Governor Ota held a meeting in the evening of 24 May with senior officials of five organizations, including the Okinawa prefectural headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, the Japan Communist Party Okinawa Prefecture Council, the Okinawa Socialist Masses Party, and labor unions. These are the main bodies that support the governor. On the circulation and perusal procedure regarding forcible use of land for military purposes, he explained that the central government had asked the Okinawa Prefecture to act on behalf of the central government. He said that the central government, in return, will promote the planned return of base land, extend the advance notice period for return of land to their owners, and establish a liaison council—composed of relevant ministries and agencies—for base issues. The governor then said: These were the utmost conditions he could obtain after having negotiated with the central government for three months. The forcible use of the land is illegal. However, it is effective under the current political situation to call on the central government for special considerations regarding the base measures in order to ensure progress on the return of base lands. Thus, he explained his intention to accept the request for acting on behalf of the central government.

In response, some members of the groups expressed their strong opposition to Governor Ota's intention, saying that acceptance of the request is linked to the continuation of forcible use of the base land. They said that they would continue to oppose the request.

On the other hand, some other members said that they would oppose the idea of acting on behalf of the central government. However, they also said that they will accept the decision of the governor because they understand the situation the central government faces regarding the return of the military bases on Okinawa.

In the end, no agreement was reached at the meeting last night. Thus, Governor Ota held a discussion with three top executives of the prefectural government regarding future measures while maintaining contacts with the central government. As a result, he has decided to hold another meeting with those political parties which support the governor early next week in order to officially accept the [central government's] request.

Naha Assembly Adopts Statement on Land Return

OW2805062391 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 28 May 91 Morning Edition p 25

[Text] The Naha Municipal Assembly (chaired by Hiroyasu Toma) held a special session on 27 May and unanimously adopted a "Statement on the Promotion of the Early Return of U.S. Military Bases and the Utilization of Returned Land". The statement in effect asked for the formulation of the "Law on Special Measures to Promote the Utilization of Military Land (tentative title)". This is the first such statement adopted by an assembly at the municipal, town, and village level in Okinawa. There is a growing clamor in the prefecture for the formulation of the special measures law.

The statement pointed out in very strong terms that "a total of 75 percent of facilities for the exclusive use of the U.S. forces in Japan are located on Okinawa, taking up as much as 20 percent of the area of Okinawa Island. This constitutes a great obstacle to economic development, particularly in such areas as industrial and urban development, and improvement of the traffic system."

In view of the above, the assembly strongly demanded: (1) The consolidation, retrenchment, and early return of U.S. military facilities and areas; (2) special measures to promote planned return, compensation to the landowners, and effective utilization of returned land; and (3) the early return of the Naha Military Port, whose return was agreed upon in 1974.

The noteworthy feature of this statement is that it openly advocated special legislations on compensation to the landowners and utilization planning for returned land. While the term "Law on Special Measures to Promote the Utilization of Military Land" was not used, its contents are almost identical to the petition submitted by the Association of City Mayors in Okinawa, the Association of Town Mayors and Village Heads, the Association of Chairmen of Municipal Assemblies, and the Association of Chairmen of Town and Village Assemblies on 27 May.

The demand for the early return of the Naha Military Port, incorporated in the statement, is being made for the second time since the return agreement was reached. The first time was in June 1990.

Explaining the rationale for the statement, Steering Committee Chairman Chosei Taira said, "It has been 17 years since the return of the Naha Military Port was agreed upon at the (1974) Japan-U.S. Security Conference, yet the return has not materialized. The site is very important in terms of urban planning and Naha citizens have great expectations on the reutilization of the area. There is a need for drastic reutilization plans."

The statement will be sent to the prime minister, the foreign minister, the director general of the Defense Agency, the director general of the Okinawa Development Agency, the director general of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, and the director of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau.

Start of Military Land Procedure Announced

OW2805095691 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0315 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] In connection with the question of the national government's forcible use of land owned by landowners who are reluctant to allow the U.S. military to use their land, Governor Ota started today one of the procedures for the forcible land use—the circulation and perusal of application documents—106 days after the national government had requested him to do so. This issue of forcible land use involves U.S. military land in Okinawa whose 20-year lease contracts expire next year and whose owners have refused to extend the contracts. The national government intends to lease these lands arbitrarily and started administrative procedures in June of last year. Since Naha and four other cities, towns and villages had refused to undertake one of the procedures—the circulation and perusal of application papers—the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] requested the governor of Okinawa to undertake the procedure in place of the local governments last February. In this connection, Governor Ota held a news conference today, 106 days after this request was made, formally announcing the prefectural government's decision to undertake the administrative procedure.

[Begin Ota recording] In connection with the request from the Naha DFAB on 12 February that the governor undertake the circulation and perusal procedure, after considering the issue carefully in all aspects, including the welfare, administrative, and political aspects, the prefectural government has arrived at the conclusion that it has no other choice but to undertake the procedure. I hereby announce the decision officially. [end recording]

Announcement of the land lease procedure will appear in the prefectural government's newsletter published today, while perusal of the documents will occur for two weeks in the prefectural government building up to 11 June. Application documents for the evacuation and administrative decision concerning land located at the Futenma Airfield, the Naha Port and 12 other sites are on display.

Concerning this issue, anti-war landowners, reformist political parties, labor unions, and other groups maintained that assistance should not be given to the forcible land lease procedure, which helps the continuation of military bases. They strongly demanded that the governor refuse to undertake the procedure. To this, Governor Ota said that prefectural officials and the national government side strongly believe that Okinawa is presently requesting the government to draw up the Third Okinawa Development Plan, and is thus in a critical period. It has to avoid friction with the government. Therefore, he has agreed to cooperate after making the national government promise special measures for the return of military bases.

[Begin recording of Yoshio Kodama, Director General of the Defense Facitilites Administration Agency] We fully understand the basic views of Governor Ota and the Okinawan people's wishes. I know that this decision to undertake the administrative procedure was a tough decision made in a very difficult situation. On the part of the Defense Facitilites Administration Agency, with regard to the consolidation and retrenchment of military bases in Okinawa, it intends to take new measures while maintaining close contacts with the concerned ministries and offices, including the Okinawa prefectural government. [end recording]

[Begin Naha City Mayor Kosei Oyadomari recording] I think the governor made the decision after very thorough consideration. I would refrain from making any specific comments on the process. Deliberations by the Prefectural Land Expropriation Committee will soon start. This will be a critical point in the forcible use of military land. I intend to continue vigorously opposing forcible land use. [end recording]

U.S. Urged Not To Decrease Space Project

OW2505144391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1404 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Japan has urged the U.S. Government not to scale down spending for a multibillion-dollar quadrilateral space station project despite Congressional calls for cutbacks, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama made the request in a recent letter to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, the officials said.

The project envisions putting a manned space station—code named "Freedom"—equipped with multinational scientific laboratories into a low-earth orbit.

Materials for the station would be hauled up in several trips using a U.S. space shuttle and a Japanese rocket, they said.

Proposed cutbacks in U.S. spending for the project "force Japan to question the creditability of the United States as a partner in the field of cooperation regarding multinational big science projects," the officials quoted Nakayama as saying in the letter.

The project was inspired after then U.S. President Ronald Reagan invited Japan, the European Community (EC) countries and Canada to participate in the space station program during a summit in London in June 1984.

In the Bonn summit the next year, the summit countries said they had agreed to participate.

The Japanese Diet ratified a government proposal to spend 300 billion yen as Japan's portion of the multilateral project.

The initial U.S.-led plan called for building the space station in the middle of the 1990s.

However, the project ran into trouble earlier this year when the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) revised its estimate of the project's total cost to a staggering 25 trillion yen from the initial estimate of 4 trillion yen.

The new figure stirred an outcry from members of Congress, who demanded that spending for the project be cut back sharply to avoid increasing the chronic U.S. budget deficit, the officials said.

Japan has been preparing to launch a rocket in 1998 to transport materials for the Japanese-run portion of laboratories to be attached to the space station, they said.

Japan worries that the proposed cutbacks in U.S. spending for the space station could endanger the viability of the project, in which Japan has a strong interest, they added.

$500 Million for Middle East Aid Planned

OW2605091091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 26 May 91

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO—The Japanese Government has decided to pay 500 million dollars to aid Kurdish refugees and environmental cleanup efforts in the Middle East, government sources said Sunday.

The government will extend the new aid under the pretext of paying for various tasks related to the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war, but it will virtually cover the alleged shortfall in the 9 billion dollar sum it handed over to the U.S.-led allied forces after the war, the sources said.

Ryohei Murata, Japanese ambassador to the United States, will shortly tell Washington about Tokyo's decision and will discuss the amounts dedicated to the various projects receiving funds, they said.

The government hopes to settle the issue before the Japan-U.S. summit talks scheduled just before the July 15-17 London summit of the seven major industrialized countries. [passage omitted]

Saudi Arabia: No Gas Oil Available for Tokyo

OW2705140891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1319 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 KYODO—Saudi Arabia has notified Japanese oil refiners and trading firms that it has no gas oil available for supply to them for one year starting in June, industry sources said Monday.

The sources presumed that an appreciable decline in the production capacity of Saudi Arabia's Ras Tanura refinery in the wake of a fire may be the main cause.

Japan will increase its output of oil products, including gas oil, to cope with reduced supplies, the sources said.

Despite a prospective increase in Japan's output, it is feared that gas oil may be in short supply in a high-demand season starting this fall, since it is used as a heating fuel worldwide.

Japan imports about five million tons of gas oil in a year, of which a little more than 40 percent comes from Saudi, Japan's No. 1 supplier.

Of the imports from Saudi, slightly over 1.3 million tons are purchased under annual contracts, and close to 1 million tons under spot contracts. The previous annual contract covered the period from March 1990 to February 1991.

Japanese oil companies and trading companies made bids for the purchase of gas oil for the year starting in June, but were told by the Saudis that it has become impossible to supply gas oil to Japan for that time.

Industry sources presumed that Saudi Arabia's lack of gas oil available for Japan has been caused by the decline in production at the Ras Tanura refinery and suspension of the Jubayl refinery for periodical inspection, as well as the supplying of U.S. forces stationed in Saudi Arabia and conclusion of export contracts with India and Pakistan.

Nippon Oil Co. officials said gas oil supplies will be stable until the summer. If the domestic output of gas oil is increased, and some amount is imported from New

Zealand and South Korea, supplies will probably be somewhat short in Japan in the coming high-demand season, the officials said.

They added that an additional amount of gas oil will probably have to be imported from overseas spot markets.

Gas oil, also called diesel oil, is used mainly as fuel for trucks and other diesel-engine vehicles and equipment in Japan.

Annual gas oil sales in the Japanese market total about 30 million tons.

Oil Refinery Venture Planned With Saudi Arabia

OW2805042691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—A group of three Japanese companies have agreed in principle with Saudi Arabia to form an oil refinery joint venture in both countries, company officials said Tuesday.

In what they called the first such partnership ever, officials of Nippon Oil Ltd., Arabian Oil Co., and Nippon Mining Co. said the companies will build a refinery with a capacity of 150,000 barrels per day in Japan and one with a capacity of 300,000 barrels a day in Saudi Arabia, jointly with Saudi Arabia's state-run Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco).

Japan, dependent on imports for virtually all its oil consumption, has long sought tie-ups with oil producing nations, of which Saudi Arabia boasts of the biggest reserves.

Saudi Arabia, for its part, has been sounding out entry into Japan, the largest oil consumer in Asia, according to oil industry sources.

Details of the project, expected to cost 600 billion yen, have yet to be worked out, the officials said.

The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, however, said the Japanese companies hope they can sign a formal agreement on the venture sometime this year and begin construction two to three years after that.

The venture will also include the Caltex group, a 50-50 joint venture between Chevron Corp. and Texaco Inc.

The new company, whose capital has yet to be decided, will be owned 50 percent by Aramco, 40 percent by the three Japanese companies, and 10 percent by Caltex, according to the sources.

Most of the petroleum products produced at the refinery to be built in Saudi Arabia will be shipped to Japan, they said.

PRC Dissident Zhou Nan Said Ordered To Leave

OW2705150291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1426 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 KYODO—A visiting member of the European Parliament told his Japanese counterparts Monday he is "distressed" to see that Japan is forcing Chinese dissidents to return home.

"I was distressed to see... that Chinese political refugees are being asked to leave Japan and to actually go back to China in the current situation," James Ford told the opening of a two-day Japan-EC parliamentary conference.

Ford, a socialist group representative from Britain, made the remark after reading a press report that Japan has ordered prominent Chinese dissident Zhao Nan, 40, to leave the country.

There was no direct response from the some three dozen Japanese parliamentarians who joined in the free parley.

Zhao arrived in Japan in 1988 and later joined in anti-Beijing demonstrations following the bloody Tiananmen Square suppression of the pro-democracy movement. He was imprisoned in China from 1982-1984 for his work as editor of the banned pro-democracy magazine "TANSUO" ("EXPLORATION").

The Justice Ministry has said that Zhao, chairman of the Tokyo branch of the Federation for Democracy in China (FDC), is ineligible for refugee status because his application should have been filed within 60 days after his arrival.

Zhao disregarded a December 26, 1990 order to leave Japan, and on March 22 applied for a three-month extension of his visa.

Japan, along with other members of the Group of Seven industrialized nations, signed a declaration issued at the 1989 annual G-7 economic summit in Paris pledging to give Chinese dissidents refuge.

Subsequently, however, Japanese authorities have tightened conditions for recognizing dissidents, saying they are concerned that some of the 63,000 Chinese students here may try to take advantage of the agreement to stay and work.

So far 40 members of the FDC, a Paris-based organization launched in the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square crackdown, have been refused visa extensions and are now waiting for authorities to investigate their cases, according to FDC officials.

There is no known case where a Chinese dissident has been deported.

Japan has also rejected four of the seven applications from Chinese dissidents seeking political refugee status here, according to the Kansai group for the protection of human rights of Chinese students, based in Kyoto.

One of the remaining three dissidents has already emigrated to Canada, and the applications of the other two are under consideration, according to Christine Lamarre, spokesperson for the group.

Justice Ministry officials could not be reached for comment.

Nakao Supports Bush on MFN Status for PRC

OW2805055291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Minister of International Trade and Industry Eiichi Nakao said Tuesday he fully supports U.S. President George Bush's call for Most Favored Nation (MFN) trading status for China.

Meeting reporters at a Tokyo hotel, Nakao said China wants to open itself to the world and bring forward reforms and liberalization and that Bush's announcement Monday that he will ask the U.S. Congress to extend China's MFN status should be applauded.

"I fully support what President Bush has said, will follow that line myself (that China should have MFN status), and will tell others I feel that way," he said.

Nakao, who was the first Japanese cabinet minister to visit China after the suppression of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in 1989 forced Western countries to curtail official visits there, said he is convinced China wants to reform.

"Prime Minister Li Peng made promises to me (when we met) and he kept them. I think China wants to be open, therefore I fully support President Bush," Nakao said.

Examination of Military Role, Contribution Urged

OW2705174491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 KYODO—Japan and the European Community (EC) must be prepared to dispatch military forces in response to the next international conflict, or risk giving up their say in security matters to the United States, the chief of a delegation of European parliamentarians said here Monday.

"If neither Japan nor the EC is prepared to make a contribution, then necessarily the conditions for security measures to be successful will not be our conditions," Bernard Salzer said in opening remarks at the 12th Japan-EC Parliamentary Conference.

"It is in the interest of Europeans and Japanese, not simply because of a sense of responsibility, to shoulder the burden," said Salzer, a representative of the European People's Party elected from Germany.

Both the EC and Japan are in the midst of heated debates on how to respond if an international crisis similar to the Persian Gulf war develops. While individual members of the 12-nation EC body sent troops to the Gulf, the EC does not have a unified defense policy.

Japan, meanwhile, is considering whether its Constitution permits cooperation in international efforts to restore peace, conducted with the approval of the United Nations.

Former Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, leader of the Japanese delegation, said that Japan is still divided on whether to authorize its Self-Defense Forces to join U.N. peacekeeping activities.

Kuranari said that it is important that Japan maintains its commitment to never becoming a military power again, a policy that he said requires amicable ties with the United States.

"If by any reason the Japan-U.S. relationship should worsen and the security structure collapse, Japan will be likely to become a military power, breaking Asian and world peace," Kuranari said.

James Ford, a Socialist Group representative from Britain, said that Japan's security pact with the United States is an anachronism that should be replaced with an agreement that reflects the new international situation.

"The Japan-U.S. security relationship is against who now? I certainly myself don't see the Soviet Union as a threat," he told the opening session of the two-day conference aimed at promoting a free exchange of views.

Salzer said that the security of Japan and the EC are linked, and that any potential attack on one party should be regarded as a mutual threat.

Several legislators from Japan and the EC said they expect an increase in regional conflicts, and called for an enhanced security role for the United Nations to respond.

Koji Kakizawa, a ruling Liberal Democratic Party parliamentarian who heads the House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs, said the greater U.N. role would not replace defense efforts by individual nations.

It would be unrealistic to expect the United Nations to protect Japan or any other country, he said.

Ford and Kakizawa called for a reconfiguring of the Security Council.

While many parliamentarians expressed a will to help Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev promote economic liberalization, they were uncertain about how to effectively respond to requests for aid.

The two delegations are to take up trade, scientific, and cultural relations issues on Tuesday.

The 518-member European Parliament is elected by direct vote by citizens of 12 members of the European Community. Established in 1979, it is empowered to approve EC agreements with third parties, and to dismiss the European Communities Commission.

The parliamentarians' conference is convened about once every 18 months.

DPRK's Decision on UN Membership Welcomed

OW2805040991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday welcomed North Korea's decision to apply for membership of the United Nations.

"It is a positive step for all nations to join the United Nations," Kaifu said when asked to comment on a report that Pyongyang plans to apply to enter the world body separately from South Korea.

North Korea had long objected to proposals by Seoul to enter the U.N. separately, saying that the action would freeze the division of the Korean peninsula, but apparently changed its attitude in the face of South Korea's determination to apply for membership.

The (North) Korean Central News Agency said in a report monitored in Tokyo on Tuesday that Pyongyang has "no alternative" but to enter the U.N. because unilateral membership by Seoul would "bias" U.N. dealings on unification in favor of the South.

South Korea is hoping to join the U.N. this year.

Activities Related to Disarmament Meeting Noted

Philippines' Manglapus Comments

OW2605114991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Kyoto, May 26 KYODO—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus plans to urge the United Nations to "return to its roots" by encouraging a human rights approach to disarmament.

Manglapus, speaking Sunday to KYODO NEWS SERVICE, said that in addition to global and regional strategies for disarmament, the U.N. must encourage people to speak out for arms reductions.

Manglapus will make his appeal Monday in a speech to the opening plenary session of the U.N. conference on Disarmament issues being held for four days at the Kyoto International Conference Hall.

On Sunday, Manglapus said it was healthy that some Japanese voiced their concern about the deployment of minesweepers to the Persian Gulf to help multinational postwar cleanup measures.

"The U.N. should encourage (people to express their concerns) as part of its drive to bring about world disarmament," he said.

He maintained that the decision to deploy the minesweepers was one up to the Japanese Government and people, but said Manila was not "ignoring history" when it cooperated with the minesweepers when they stopped in the Philippines on the way to the Persian Gulf.

In addition to the personal approach to arms reductions, Manglapus stressed the need for regional discussions on security and said that such a forum will be held in Manila next week.

The objective of the talks will be "to arrive at an understanding of what we want to do" to ensure security in Southeast Asia, Manglapus said.

He said it will be the first time an initiative has come from within a region to discuss its own security without pressure from outside, although the participation of the U.S., Soviet Union, China and others in the talks is necessary, he said.

Manglapus first offered the idea of the forum during last year's meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and is encouraged that the U.N. Disarmament Committee recently urged such regional discussions.

The foreign secretary said he "recognizes and appreciates" broader Asia-Pacific security proposals, such as a call by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans for an Asian version of Europe's Conference on Security and Cooperation (CSCE), but hints that the arrangements may be too broad.

Evans, like Manglapus, will speak at the opening session on challenges to disarmament in a rapidly changing international outlook, and Japanese observers here expect the Australian minister to voice anew his Asian security proposal.

Manglapus said negotiations on the American use of military bases in the Philippines are continuing, but said the two sides remained separated over the issues of duration and compensation.

Despite varied accounts that the talks are in their final phase, Manglapus indicated there are snags. "We may have to undertake a rewording of the nomenclature of the compensation in order to satisfy both sides," he said.

He added that even with an agreement on a treaty there are problems because of the Philippine legislators who must ratify the treaty, but have indicated firm opposition to any arrangement.

The U.S. has indicated willingness to accept the Philippine proposal for 825 million dollars in compensation if Manila accepts a lease of 10 years, Manglapus said. Manila, however, wants a seven-year agreement.

Kaifu Urges 'Stricter Controls'

OW2705143591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Kyoto, May 27 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu appealed for stricter controls on the worldwide sale of weapons and missile technology in an address Monday to the second U.N. conference on disarmament issues in Kyoto, western Japan.

"We must make every effort to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and missile systems," Kaifu told the audience of 130 forum participants, guests, and observers at the Kyoto International Conference Hall.

Kaifu, who proposed the staging of a disarmament confab shortly after the conclusion of the Persian Gulf crisis, said the seven-week war underlined the need to limit arms sales to developing nations beyond their "reasonable" defense needs.

"International arms transfers, access to weapons-related technologies, and arms proliferation together enabled Iraq to build an enormous military machine far exceeding any realistic self-defense needs," he said, referring to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent war to expel Iraqi troops from there.

Japanese Government sources indicated last week that the prime minister plans to propose during July's meeting of seven major economic powers in London that the United Nations monitor arms exports to the Middle East to prevent the reemergence of a regional military power such as Iraq.

On Monday, Kaifu outlined his ideas to the 98 government officials, military and defense experts, scholars, and critics participating in the four-day forum on the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, regional concerns in disarmament issues, and the costs of turning back the clock on decades of global military buildup.

Among his proposals, Kaifu urged the framework of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty be strengthened "to ensure that the ranks of nuclear-weapon states do not increase."

He said it is "regrettable" that some nations do not comply with international inspection standards, apparently alluding to North Korea's alleged efforts to build nuclear weapons facilities outside of Pyongyang.

Kaifu said Japan plans to submit a draft resolution to the United Nations this fall calling for increased transparency in international arms trade.

On the practical level, he added Japan is ready to cooperate with upgrading the U.N. disarmament bureau's database system to enhance monitoring of arms transfers.

Kaifu said increased spending on arms buildups is "an obstacle to social and economic development," and reaffirmed Japan's plans to tie economic assistance to developing nations to "trends in military spending" and "activities in the arms trade."

Kaifu closed with an appeal for a "comprehensive approach" to disarmament, urging a resolution to the political differences that underlie the "the pursuit for military readiness."

Yasushi Akashi, U.N. undersecretary general for disarmament, foreshadowed the discussions for the next four days by pointing to the need for regional concepts in disarmament, the problems of proliferation, and the costs and side effects of disarmament.

Calling the aim of the conference ambitious, Akashi urged the participants to "take stock of the international situation at a time of rapid change and to explore how current trends may shape our future multilateral negotiating endeavors on security and disarmament in the future."

The first Kyoto disarmament conference, emphasizing a candid exchange of opinions among participants, was held in April 1989. A similar conference limited to technology and disarmament was held in Sendai in northern Japan last year.

Participants Appeal for Action

OW2705084291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0732 GMT 27 May 91

[By William May]

[Text] Kyoto, May 27 KYODO—Participants in the second U.N. Conference on Disarmament Issues in Kyoto opened Monday with pleas not to let the opportunites for new disarmament strategies available in the post-cold war, post-Persian Gulf War environment to slip away.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu opened the four-day confab at the Kyoto International Conference Hall with an appeal for stricter controls on the worldwide transfer of weapons and related technology.

Kaifu said Japan will propose a draft resolution to the United Nations this fall calling for increased transparency in international weapons sales and offered to help the U.N. Disarmament Bureau upgrade its database system for monitoring sales.

Participants in the opening plenary session on disarmament challenges in postwar international society echoed Kaifu's calls for increased transparency, citing Iraq's arms buildup as a root cause of last winter's Gulf war.

In addition to transparency, Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Gareth Evans urged the signing of conventions on the weapons of mass destruction—chemical, biological, and nuclear.

Evans also voiced concern over North Korea's refusal to comply with the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and urged forum participants to take "all bilateral and multilateral opportunities" to make their concern known.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus pointed to a security conference scheduled for Manila next week as a prime example of the "new modalities" and "regional consultative forums" endorsed recently by the U.S. Disarmament Commission in New York.

The forum, initiated within the association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), will seek to discuss security concerns with the region's nations as well as the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, China, and other nations.

Manglapus noted the global arms race now costs 1 trillion dollars and developing nations spend 170 billion dollars on arms annually—more than four times that spent on health and greater than twice the amount allocated for education by those nations.

The Philippine foreign minister, noting his own nation overthrew "the unhampered despot (former president Ferdinand Marcos)...without a shot by massive people power," strongly urged that the U.N. "return to its roots" and let democratic forces fuel disarmament in the world.

"Let peoples everywhere speak out freely their will to disarm, their demand that their money and the resources of the earth be invested in the feeding and curing of humans rather than in their destruction," Mangalpus said.

Ronald Lehmann II, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, reiterated President George Bush's pledge to do away with all chemical weapons stockpiles and production facilities within 10 years of a chemical weapons convention.

Saying the U.S. is determined to rid the world of chemical arms made notorious during the Gulf war, Lehmann also called for the strengthening of a biological weapons convention and making adherence universal.

He further stressed that signers of the chemical weapons convention benefit, while relevant trade is denied to states not party to the agreement.

Vladimir Petrovsky, the Kremlin's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, hailed the "new political environment" in which the four-day Kyoto conference is being staged.

The first Kyoto confab in April 1989 underlined a number of Soviet and American differences in their views of disarmament and nuclear deterrence.

But on Monday, Petrovsky noted arms control processes and mechanisms have brought the world "closer to the establishment of a foundation for transparent and verifiable deterrence to be predicated not on mutual terror, but on assurance of the absence of mutual threat and on a high degree of openness and confidence in the military area."

Conferees Disagree on Accord

OW2805134191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 28 May 91

[By William May]

[Text] Kyoto, May 28 KYODO—Participants in the United Nations-sponsored Conference on Disarmament here Tuesday concurred the post-Persian Gulf war period is the time to act on arms limitations, but disagreed on the scope and nature of arms conventions.

Johan Nordenfelt, a UN Department of Disarmament Affairs officer, remarked that forum participants generally agree "The post-Gulf war period has created a psychological and political moment for action."

But Tuesday's plenary sessions were marked by an animated debate over whether arms conventions should be total or partial, what weapons and related technology should be restricted, and how bans or limitations should be verified.

The assembly appeared to agree limitations on nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons will be easier to achieve, Nordenfelt pointed out, while there is less agreement on high technology conventional weapons.

Hendrik Wagenmakers, the Netherlands' ambassador to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, predicted a chemical arms convention may be realized within a year.

On restrictions of arms transfers, the debate returned to transparency and the need for a UN information exchange or registry of international arms transactions.

The development of high technology conventional arms presented a special problem to the symposium as some delegates called for stricter controls on the transfer of weapons-related technology.

Others, however, argued that much of the technology used to enhance conventional arms was "dual use" or emerged from private research.

John Simpson, director of the Mountbatten Centre for International Studies at the University of Southampton in Britain, took a critical view of technological developments enabling existing weapons to be used in a more effective manner and widening the gap between the "have's" and "have-nots's."

Simpson argued this only benefits the U.S. and its allies and creates a "new international order based on Western and Northern ideas of international peace and security."

The discussion on the nonproliferation of arms touched upon an idea of "defensive defense structures," to which Japan was held up as the example.

It was argued a purely defensive military structure like Japan's would do away with the need for an arms race.

On the topic of verification, Swadash Rana, UN disarmament affairs monitoring coordinator, remarked, "Verification, which was an obstacle to the process of disarmament in the cold war era, has now become a very good tool for arriving at mutually acceptable agreements in the post-cold war era."

Andrey Kozyrev, foreign affairs minister for the Soviet Russian Republic, offered a paper on the problems of converting a large military-oriented industrial complex to peaceful purposes.

"The costs of conversion might be considerable," said Rana, adding, "The so-called 'peace dividend' may require an initial investment before it becomes available."

'Special Assistance' to Indonesia Reconsidered

OW2505001991 Tokyo KYODO in English 2342 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Japan is reconsidering its so-called "special assistance" to Indonesia before a meeting of creditor countries in The Hague next month, according to Foreign Ministry sources.

The sources were referring to the June 11-12 meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), a gathering of Indonesia's largest aid donors.

The question of whether to continue extending untied, quick disbursement "special assistance" to Indonesia is expected to be high on the agenda of the IGGI meeting.

Jan Pronk, IGGI chairman and the Netherlands' minister for development, suggested earlier this month that Indonesia no longer needs special assistance.

But he predicted there would be no drop in the total amount of IGGI-pledged aid in regard to the 4.5 billion dollars it came up with in 1990. The figure included 1.28 billion dollars in special assistance.

"We believe we've got to discuss the point that the chairman has raised," one Foreign Ministry source said.

"Whether we should continue special assistance on top of our traditional assistance is a matter in question," he said. Indonesia is the only country currently receiving such assistance from Japan.

Special assistance refers to the quick disbursement type of aid the IGGI began extending to Indonesia in 1987, namely commodity loans meant to relieve balance of payment problems and budget relief loans to cover the domestic currency portion of development projects.

One source said that while special assistance for budgetary restraints is no longer as necessary as before, Indonesia still needs help for its balance of payments problems.

He suggested ways could be found to continue helping Indonesia in that area under a nomenclature other than "special assistance."

Japan was the biggest contributor at last year's IGGI, pledging a total of 1.3 billion dollars, including 600 million yen in special assistance.

In 1987, Japan joined other Western donor nations and international financial organizations in offering special assistance to Indonesia at the initiative of the World Bank.

The sources said that in doing so, Japan made an exception to its policy of extending primarily project-type assistance, which takes a relatively longer time to disburse.

The aid came after Indonesia's economy and debt-servicing ability were plagued by a drop in crude oil prices and world currency realignments.

"They were in pretty bad shape," said one source. "Their conditions were so bad that if nobody took care of the situation, the whole economy of the country would have fallen."

Sources said that at last year's IGGI conference a consensus was reached within the donor community that special assistance should either be ended in 1991 or gradually phased out.

The donors agreed that Indonesia's efforts at drastic economic reorganization had put it on the road to recovery, with a growing economy, an increased amount of resources available for economic development, a reduced dependency on oil revenues, a rapid increase in private investment, and smooth progress in deregulation.

Indonesian President Suharto told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in talks in Tokyo last November that Indonesia still needed the special assistance, even though oil revenues were up.

Foreign Ministry sources stressed that whatever is decided in June with regard to the special assistance, Indonesia will continue to be a priority of Japanese aid.

"We have very close historical relations with that country so it is our intention that, with or without IGGI, we will continue to support it in the coming years, that is certain," said one source.

World Bank To Probe Indian Project Allegations

OW2605132791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO—The World Bank plans to ask an independent mission to investigate allegations a massive dam project it is cofunding in India violates its rules on resettling displaced people and environmental protection, environmentalists said Sunday.

Environmentalist attorney Lorie Udall, citing World Bank sources, said the mission is to be dispatched in September to examine complaints the Indian Government lacks adequate resettlement plans for 90,000 of the more than 100,000 people who will be dislocated by the project.

The Sardar Sarovar Dam in central-western India, which got underway in 1985, is also being built without an environmental assessment required by the World Bank before a project can be approved, said Udall, who is with the Washington-based Environmental Defense Fund.

The World Bank is expected to announce the mission, led by former director of the United Nations Development Program, Radford Morse, later this week, Udall said at an international symposium in Tokyo on the project. It will be the first time the World Bank sends a mission made up of investigators not on its staff.

The 5.9 billion dollar project to construct a dam for power, irrigation and drainage was launched with a 450 million dollar loan from the World Bank supplemented by an 18 million dollar loan from the Japanese Government.

Japan suspended funding a year ago citing insufficient provisions for relocation and environmental concerns.

The 10-year project along the Narmada River would submerge 25,000 hectares of forests and farmland in three drought-prone states in western and central India, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

The project also has been plagued by funding shortfalls and stiff local opposition marked by protests by thousands of people who may lose their homes.

Smitu Kothari, a spokesperson of the Save Narmada Movement in New Delhi, warned that confrontations between police and local people are likely to intensify in the coming months because the monsoons will cause the dammed river to rise upstream, pushing about 5,000 people from their homes.

Neither the residents, whose livelihoods are on the line, nor the local politicians, who regard the project as a prestige symbol and a test case for other dam projects, are likely to give in, said Kothari.

The dam is part of a larger Narmada Valley Development project that envisages constructing 30 major dams and 3,000 smaller ones over 50 years.

Kothari said fund-raising difficulties have forced the government to divert funds from education, rural electrification, and other social projects for the dam.

Officials from the symposium organizer, Friends of the Earth Japan, said the World Bank declined to send a representative to address the symposium, despite its stated policy of increasing dialogue with nongovernment groups.

The Indian Government canceled its participation because its representative was unable to attend due to personal reasons, organizers said.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney Arrives

OW2605110591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO—Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney arrived in Tokyo on Sunday for talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, prior to the London summit of the seven major economic powers in July.

Mulroney will hold talks with Kaifu on Tuesday after giving a major policy speech at a luncheon at a Tokyo hotel regarding the method of consolidating relations between the two countes.

Japan and Canada, both members of the annual seven-nation summitry club along with the United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, are expected to agree on launching a Japanese-Canadian forum of top-level intellectuals.

Mulroney stopped over in Hong Kong on Saturday before flying to Tokyo, where he and his wife Mila will be feted with two banquets respectively hosted by Kaifu and Emperor Akihito.

The Canadian prime minister will also attend a ceremony and concert to commemorate the opening of the new Canadian Embassy building in Tokyo on Tuesday.

Kaifu and his wife Sachiyo will also be present. Japan's prime ministers rarely attend opening ceremonies of embassy buildings.

Economic topics may dominate the Kaifu-Mulroney agenda, since Japan is Canada's second-largest trading partner, officials said.

The greatest bilateral trade irritant is what Canada views as a lack of progress on reducing or removing Japanese tariffs on Canadian spruce, pine, and fir lumber.

The Canadian leader may also urge Japan to expand its imports of manufactured Canadian goods.

Mulroney and his entourage leave Japan on Friday.

Attends Canadian Embassy Opening

OW2705140491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 KYODO—At 13, Raymond Moriyama was among thousands of Canadians of Japanese descent interned in camps in the interior mountains of British Columbia as Canada and Japan went to war.

Now 61, Moriyama watched Monday night as the prime ministers of Canada and Japan officially opened a magnificent new Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, a building he conceived and designed as one of Canada's premier architects.

Moriyama's journey, from the internment camps of British Columbia to the sparkling new building on Aoyama Dori, is perhaps a fitting metaphor for the friendship and respect which has grown between the two countries, which less than 50 years ago were at war.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, addressing hundreds of Japanese people and Canadians at the official dedication of the 32,500 square meter embassy, called Moriyama's conception in white granite a "crossroads...where two great Pacific nations, Japan and Canada, come together in friendship and solidarity."

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said it is a "manifestation of the enthusiasm the Government of Canada has in strengthening relations with Japan...(Japan) is ready to react positively to this Canadian gesture of friendship."

Kaifu added that the fact Moriyama, a Canadian by birth, has married high technology and oriental sensibilities in the new building is "living proof of the steady success of multiculturalism in Canada," where peoples of all ancestral backgrounds can succeed without losing their heritage.

"It is, I think, a model for the 21st century global community," he said.

Mulroney, explaining the name of his country, Canada, came from the Ojibway Indian word "Kanata" meaning meeting place, vowed that the new embassy in Tokyo would be a "meeting place for the people of Japan and the people of Canada."

The building was built through a unique investment trust in which Mitsubishi Trust and Banking, Shimizu Construction, and the Canadian Government financed the construction by leasing part of it for commercial purposes, costing 22.4 billion yen.

But the land trust, in which Mitsubishi Trust and Shimizu will recoup their investment by leasing commercial space over about 20 years, was achieved using only about 16 million Canadian dollars directly costing the Canadian taxpayer, a massive saving on a building worth 200 million dollars.

At the end of the trust period, the entire building reverts to Canadian ownership and the two Japanese partners will have made a profit on their investment.

But perhaps it is Moriyama, an architect of vision and sensibility, who will have the most satisfaction from the venture.

In a statement on the design concept, he said receiving the commission to design the building was "an unimaginable joy" for a second-generation Japanese-Canadian.

"The opportunity to reach across the seas, to grasp firmly the hand of my ancestors, carried with it an intensely personal spiritual significance...It was a chance to create a built form that would bring Canadians and Japanese together," he said.

If the goodwill between the two countries shown at the official opening continues, Moriyama's dream will become a reality, far removed from the internment camps of British Columbia.

To Welcome Gorbachev to Summit

OW2805140891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1341 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and his Canadian counterpart Brian Mulroney said Tuesday they are agreeable to receiving Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as a guest in the later part of the July 15-17 summit of seven major industrial countries in London.

Kaifu, speaking to reporters at a joint press conference with Mulroney at the Akasaka State Guesthouse, said if the summit countries reach a consensus to invite Gorbachev as a guest after the main business of the meeting, "I certainly would not object to that."

"I think it would be a good opportunity to listen to Mr. Gorbachev," Kaifu said.

But he added that the summit countries "have to be cautious in inviting Gorbachev as a member of the summit meeting proper."

The summit participants are the United States, Japan, Germany, Italy, France, Britain, and Canada.

Mulroney, who arrived in Japan on Sunday on a six-day official visit, said, "I think that Prime Minister Kaifu and I are in agreement that if President Gorbachev is invited, neither of us are opposed."

"But we hope it would be done at a time after the complicated business of the summit is finalized, so that we can turn our entire attention to hearing what President Gorbachev would raise," he said.

Mulroney said he had received a call earlier in the day on the subject from U.S. President George Bush, and that he planned to call British Prime Minister John Major about it in the evening.

Gorbachev is expected to ask for a massive infusion of Western financial assistance to prop up the Soviet economy. Talks on aid to Moscow are expected to be a focal point of the summit.

Kaifu said Japan hopes to see Soviet reforms proceed smoothly. But he noted that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had recommended that full-scale cooperation should be provided only after technical cooperation to shift to a market economy has been completed.

Officials, briefing reporters after the Kaifu-Mulroney press conference, stressed that in two hours of talks earlier in the day the leaders had not explicitly "agreed" on sanctioning Gorbachev's summit attendance.

Kaifu was quoted as telling Mulroney that Japan is more cautious than Canada, and that summit countries should not cause Moscow to harbor "overexpectations."

Officials said Mulroney called on Kaifu to remove the 8 percent tariff on Canadian spruce, pine, and fir lumber, lamenting that the request had been made to Japan for the last seven years without success.

Canada says the tariff disadvantages Canadian suppliers, unlike U.S. lumber producers whose softwood products enjoy duty free status.

Kaifu was quoted as saying that the issue should continue to be dealt with in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Mulroney told reporters that he and Kaifu agreed on the need for the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, who provide the bulk of modern weapons to the Middle East, "to generate the political will to act to bring the export of those weapons under tight control and international scrutiny."

He welcomed Kaifu's recent proposal of a U.N. register of arms sales and purchases.

Officials said Kaifu told Mulroney that Japan wants to contribute more to U.N. peacekeeping operations.

They said Mulroney lauded Japan's expressed intention to play a larger political role in the world. He agreed to host a Japanese parliamentary mission in June, which will study Canada's long experience in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

Mulroney visited a war cemetery in Hong Kong prior to his visit to Japan, and requested an apology from Kaifu for Japan's treatment of Canadian prisoners in World War II, noting that Kaifu apologized to Asians in a speech in Singapore last month.

Kaifu, repeating his apology to Mulroney at the press conference, said Japan expresses "contrition for the unbearable suffering and pain that were brought upon the peoples of the Asia-Pacific by the acts of the Japanese state."

Mulroney said the Canadian Government thought the apology was important and that it will be noted and appreciated by the families of those affected.

Last August, Canadian veterans demanded some 4 billion Canadian dollars in Japanese compensation for former allied POW' and their widows. But the Canadian Government has said its acceptance of a 4 million dollar settlement in the 1950s had closed the issue.

The two prime ministers, who will meet again Thursday, announced the establishment of a private sector forum which will review the Canada-Japan "partnership across the Pacific" and make proposals.

The 23-member Japan-Canada forum 2000, which includes representatives from business, academic, and cultural communities, will be expected to present proposals to the leaders by the end of 1992.

Officials said Mulroney conveyed to Kaifu an invitation to Emperor Akihito to visit Canada. He also asked Kaifu to visit Canada for a second time. The Japanese prime minister went to Canada in September 1989 on his first overseas trip as leader.

Sakamoto Suggests Partial Rice Liberalization

OW2505145791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1437 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Kyoto, May 25 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto suggested Saturday that the government will be pressed to make a political decision to partially liberalize the country's rice market at an appropriate time.

"I think it is important to make a timely decision on the rice import problem in accordance with progress in the ongoing multilateral trade talks," Sakamoto told a press conference.

The chief government spokesman, however, did not elaborate on when the government will make such a decision.

Japan maintains a virtually total ban on rice imports to protect domestic rice growers and to secure a stable supply of the nation's staple food.

Amid growing pressure from abroad to liberalize the Japanese rice market, some members of the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have demanded that Japan agree to partially open its rice market before the London economic summit of seven major industrial nations in mid-July.

On the timing of calling an extraordinary Diet session to discuss a plan to join United Nations peacekeeping operations, along with political and electoral reforms, Sakamoto indicated the session is likely to be convened in late August.

A political tug-of-war over the timing of the extra Diet session is continuing between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and LDP factional leaders.

Kaifu reportedly wants to call the Diet in late July in an apparent effort to prevent himself from becoming a lame duck before his two-year term as LDP president ends in October.

Sakamoto said the government will not be able to convene the Diet session before the LDP draws up a bill to create a new organization to take part in UN peacekeeping activities, as well as a plan for political and electoral reforms.

Sakamoto added that it will take some time to build a consensus among LDP members on the timing of the Diet session.

Takeshita on End to Rice Dispute Before Summit

OW2705055691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 KYODO—Influential conservative politician Noboru Takeshita on Monday recommended a political settlement of the rice trade dispute prior to the London Summit of seven major economic powers in July. The powerful former prime minister said experts concerned will reach an agreement on the issue before the July 17-19 summit, which he said will provide a good opportunity to end the trade impasse.

Takeshita, speaking at a lecture session in Tokyo, said the government needs to spell out clear alternative measures to help domestic rice producers.

Last week, many officials of the government and its ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) called for a partial lifting of Japan's rice import ban amid mounting foreign demands for the opening of Japan's rice market.

The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), a major business body, also adopted a resolution Friday calling on the government to open up the rice market and take a leadership role in settling the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in an interview with the vernacular economic weekly ECONOMIST earlier this month, hinted that Japan might put forward a proposal to institute a partial lifting of the import ban in order to revive the stalled global trade talks.

Japan maintains a virtually total ban on rice imports to protect domestic rice growers and to secure a stable supply of one of the nation's staple foods.

MITI Minister Hints at Rice GATT Initiative

OW2805052691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Minister of International Trade and Industry Eiichi Nakao said Tuesday he expects Japan will "take initiatives" at global trade talks, which may include a change in the country's barriers to rice imports.

Speaking to foreign reporters after a luncheon at a Tokyo hotel, Nakao said opening Japan's rice market is a matter for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ministry but indicated he personally feels there must be movement by Japan.

"Every country has problems...Japan has the rice problem and as days go by (we must) solve the problems," Nakao said.

"Japan will be taking the initiative not only on agriculture but for free trade, and we will go step by step forward," the minister said when asked if Japan will open its rice market.

He refused to state whether or not he personally supports opening the rice market but hinted that issue must be solved if the global trade talks known as the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are to come to a successful conclusion.

Farm trade problems, particularly between the European Community and the United States, have stalled the talks but many, including Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who spoke at the hotel before Nakao's comments, have suggested Japan must move on farm and other trade problems.

Mulroney called for Japanese leadership to break the Uruguay Round impasse.

Cabinet May Thrash Out Rice Issue in Mid-June

OW2805043391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto indicated Tuesday that cabinet members will try to reach a consensus on opening Japan's rice market to imports at a special meeting in mid-June.

Hashimoto, speaking at a press conference after a cabinet meeting, said the June meeting will aim to "adjust differences of view" among ministries and agencies on the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Analysts said he was apparently referring to differences among ministers on how the government should react to pressure from Japan's trading partners to open up its rice market.

Hashimoto said his fellow cabinet members, including Agriculture Minister Motoji Kondo, who strongly opposes any lifting of the virtual ban on rice imports, agreed to the "cabinet-level coordination."

But the finance minister declined to comment on mounting domestic pressure for a partial opening of the rice market to help break the deadlock in the Uruguay Round negotiations, being conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Some senior members of the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and business leaders have said recently that Japan should make concessions on the rice issue to help safeguard the global free trade system.

Kondo, also speaking at a post-cabinet press conference, indicated that Japan will be forced to make a political decision at the upcoming annual economic summit of leaders [of the] seven major industrial nations in London in mid-July.

Kondo said the London summit will provide other leaders with a chance to press Japan to open its rice market, following the failure to conclude the five-year Uruguay Round talks as scheduled last December.

Poll on Rice Liberalization Issue Reported

OW2805121791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Nearly half of all housewives polled said they were opposed to the liberalization of Japan's rice market and the percentage keeps rising annually, according to a survey released Tuesday by the Japan Housewives' Association.

The housewives cited safety and the need to secure a self-sufficiency rate in rice as reasons for their opposition as debate in political and business circles to open Japan's virtually closed rice market continues.

About 90 percent of the 1,000 housewives targeted responded to the survey.

The poll targeted housewives living in Tokyo, Saitama Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture.

About 47.5 percent said they were against the liberalization of Japan's rice market, while 38.1 percent said they are in favor.

The percentage of housewives opposed to the liberalization of Japan's rice market has grown every year since 1987, when the association first began canvassing housewives on their views on the issue.

Approximately 28.6 percent of those polled in 1987 said they were against opening up Japan's rice market.

However, the percentage of those in favor has remained at a just under 40 percent.

The majority of the respondents said they were against the liberalization of rice imports for safety reasons, citing laxer pesticide restrictions abroad as one reason.

Some said they were opposed to rice liberalization because they did not want to see Japan's rice self-sufficiency rate fall any further.

Most of those in favor of rice liberalization cited the costliness of Japanese rice and the need for a more competitive market as reasons for their approval.

Ministry on Recycling Funds for Third World

OW2705164591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Tokyo May 27 KYODO—In response to mounting calls from overseas for Japan to help meet the increasing demand for capital in cash-hungry nations, a Finance Ministry panel on Monday proposed ways to recycle surplus funds in the private-sector to the Third World.

The panel warned in a report that Third World countries may be left behind in the intensifying race for global funds, as world attention is shifting to the surging need in nascent democracies in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and war-torn Middle East nations.

With the slowing of global economies making other rich countries less able to help such cash-strapped nations, Japan, despite its diminishing current account surplus, should remain a major capital exporter for them and make more use of private-sector funds, said the subcommittee on international financial transactions.

The report, submitted earlier in the day to the council on foreign exchange and other transactions, an advisory body to the finance minister, also withdrew a comment it made last May that Japan needs a certain current account surplus in order to provide financial aid to the needy.

Aware of the backlash the comment drew from abroad and the criticism of Japan's resurgent trade surplus over recent months, the panel only said that the trade surplus, while unlikely to become controversially high again, would not disappear in the foreseeable future.

The subcommittee proposed more guarantees of credit by the world bank and other international financial institutions, which it believes will help increase private-sector finance to, and investment in, Third World nations.

It also recommended the government let international investment trusts, known as "country funds," launched by developing countries be listed on Japan's stock exchanges to spur investment in these countries, while urging easier standards for issuing yen-denominated foreign bonds on the Japanese market.

Also included in the report is the introduction of country-by-country ranking of risk involved in lending to economically underdeveloped nations and greater intellectual aid designed to foster more effective financial and taxation systems in such countries.

Speaking at a press conference after the committee meeting, Tomomitsu Oba, chairman of the subcommittee, proposed the utilization of Special Drawing Rights (SDRS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a means of coping with the fund demand.

Oba said some committee members suggested a greater role for SDRS to meet the fund demand, if the supply, despite stepped-up efforts to increase savings, still falls short.

The remarks came in line with a proposal made by Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto at the IMF's spring meeting held in Washington in late April.

Hashitomo proposed to the IMF interim committee a new allocation of SDRS, the IMF's own currency, to all member nations as a way of alleviating the worldwide fund shortage. One SDR is equivalent to 1.33 dollars.

Under his proposal, industrial nations would relend their allocation to the IMF, which in turn uses those funds to help poor countries. Developing nations would be allowed to keep their allocations.

Kaifu Wants Early Session of Extraordinary Diet

OW2605144491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1312 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and the top executives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Sunday to convene an extraordinary Diet session as soon as a political reform bill is drafted at the end of June, party sources said.

Kaifu told the executives he intends to tackle political reform impartially and called for their cooperation in opening the Diet session in July, the sources said.

The LDP executives said they will try their best on the matter, but said they should hear opinions from other members of the party and from opposition parties.

Some of the executives said it would be too late to hold the session at the end of August, but they failed to set a date for it during Sunday's two-and-a-half-hour meeting, the sources said. Kaifu has called for opening the session in July, while the party has recommended delaying it to mid-August.

Political analysts view the Diet session as crucial if Kaifu is to maintain his political authority as the end of his two-year term as LDP president approaches in October. The LDP president becomes prime minister because it controls the Diet.

Kaifu instructed the officials to smoothly organize the schedule for calling the extraordinary session and submitting the political reform bill to the Diet.

Kaifu expects the gist of the reform bill will be approved Thursday in a joint meeting of the LDP's Political Reform Headquarters and the Electoral System Research Council.

Kaifu called for having the executive council make a party decision on the matter Friday, and for having the bill drafted by the end of June, following the drafting of a bill on electoral reform.

Also Sunday, Kaifu and the party executives confirmed the LDP will finish setting its policy on a proposed United Nations peacekeeping organization before the July London summit of the seven major industrialized countries.

In addition, Mutsuki Kato, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, has said the government should make a political decision quickly on the rice issue.

North Korea

North To Apply for Entry Into United Nations

SK2805030191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0100 GMT 28 May 91

[Statement issued by the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 27 May regarding the stand of the DPRK Government toward the issue of entering the United Nations]

[Text] The issue of Korea's UN entry is an important issue which is directly related to the vital interests of our people to again link the bloodline of the divided country and nation, and thus to achieve reunification. The DPRK Government not only has consistently respected and abided by the UN Charter, the purpose of which is to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among nations, but has also hoped for entry into the United Nations.

Our Republic is a dignified, independent, sovereign state and has enough qualifications to become a member of the United Nations. However, because of our country's specific situation of being divided we have considered the issue of UN entry from the viewpoint of national reunification in response to the desire of the entire nation, and have made patient efforts in order to solve this issue favorably in realizing the cause of reunification.

Proceeding from such a stand and in connection with the issue of UN entry, the government of our Republic not only has consistently called for UN entry as a single reunified Korea after a confederal system has been realized, but has also put forward a reasonable proposal that in case of entering the United Nations before the country is reunified, the North and South do not separately enter it with two seats but jointly enter it with one seat.

In an effort to first discuss the issue of North-South UN entry and then to submit the results agreed upon between them to the United Nations, we proposed this issue in the North-South high-level talks as an important agenda item and made all possible sincere efforts for its realization. Many countries of the world, as well, have hoped that the North and South would discuss the issue of Korea's UN entry and solve it in the direction favorable for achieving reunification.

However, persisting only in their splittist proposal for UN entry, the persons in authority in South Korea during the North-South high-level talks not only opposed our proposal for UN entry with a single seat but also refused to further discuss this issue in the next talks.

Furthermore, the persons in authority of South Korea not only have recently adopted their plan for separate UN entry as the ultimate policy, but have also gone so far as to submit to the UN Security Council an official government memorandum related to the plan in a bid to unilaterally realize it by taking advantage of the rapidly changing international situation.

Under the present situation, in which the North-South high-level talks have been in a state of suspension because of the South Korean side and in which their resumption is still uncertain due to the present situation in South Korea, we had contact between the standing observers of the North and South in the United Nations in an effort to solve the measures in connection with the United Nations at an early date. Even in this contact the South Korean side, repeatedly asserting that its policy of separate UN entry is firm and invariable, did not show any room for compromise.

Through such a fact we have clearly confirmed that the attempt of the persons in authority in South Korea to enter the United Nations separately is firm and unshakable. The persons in authority in South Korea are committing the never-to-be-condoned, grave and serious crime of dividing one Korea into two through the arena of the United Nations by persistently trying to realize a separate UN entry, running counter to the desire of all the Korean nation for national reunification. The persons in authority in South Korea will be unable to escape responsibility for this before history, the nation, and the next generations.

Under the circumstances in which the South Korean authorities are insisting on unilaterally entering the United Nations, if this is left to take its course then the important issues which are linked with the interests of the entire Korean nation could be discussed in a biased way in the United Nations and could result in grave consequences. We can never look upon this with our arms folded.

The DPRK Government, as a step to overcome such temporary difficulties created by the South Korean authorities, has no choice but to take the road toward entering the United Nations. The DPRK Government, proceeding from its stand that it has consistently supported the UN Charter, will formally submit the letter of application to enter the United Nations to the UN secretary general according to the relevant procedures.

We have no choice but to take this step of deciding to enter the United Nations in order to counter the situation created by the divisionist maneuvers of the South Korean authorities.

The current abnormal situation in which the North and South of Korea have to enter the United Nations separately is another great obstacle on the road to the reunification of the fatherland.

The South Korean people of all strata, as well as dissident forces there, by linking the issue of our country's entering the United Nations with the future of the reunification of the fatherland, have continued to struggle against South Korea's attempt to unilaterally enter the United Nations. This was to prevent the permanent division of the country and nation and to achieve reunification.

The obstacle which has been newly created by the South Korean authorities on the road to reunification will be removed without fail by the concentrated efforts of the entire nation and by the irresistible aspiration for reunification.

The situation of today in which the North and South of Korea have to separately enter the United Nations must never be made permamnent [kochak].

We invariably expect that the North and South will be able to have a single seat under a single title in the United Nations.

The government of the Republic will actively make efforts to ensure that the question of the Korean reunification and international issues are settled in the United Nations according to the interests of our nation and peace and security of the world.

27 May 1991, Pyongyang.

South Cabinet Reshuffle Called 'Deceptive Drama'

SK2505054791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0522 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—No Tae-u Friday dismissed the puppet Prime Minister No Chae-pong and appointed Chong Won-sik, ex-"minister of education", as "acting prime minister". And he hinted that a few "ministers" will be replaced by others later.

The "cabinet reshuffle" by No Tae-u is no more than a deceptive drama to lull the angry people's spirit of struggle against dictatorship and save the dictatorial "regime" from destruction, says NODONG SINMUN today. The news analyst continues:

Starting the "cabinet reshuffle," No Tae-u drivelled that it was intended to set up a "new government as desired by the people". This is the very cunning and shameless jargon.

In the "cabinet reshuffle" No Tae-u does not intend to meet the demands of the people, much less have the will to take a step toward democratisation. As for Chong Won-sik who has been appointed "acting prime minister," he is a protege of No Tae-u and a fascist element of worst type who took the lead in the suppression of the "National Teachers Union" (Chongyojo), a democratic organisation, and student movement.

In changing the "prime minister" No Tae-u seeks to shift the responsibility for the fascist and murderous political situation in South Korea on to a few lackeys and free himself from the responsibility and thus lull the protests of the people, if only a little. And save the unstable political situation.

And he intends to build the puppet administration with his confidants and lay a foundation for a long-term office, while pursuing a repression-oriented strong-arm policy.

No Tae-u must not resort to such a petty trick as "cabinet reshuffle" but step down at once as demanded by the South Korean people.

Withdrawal of Chong Won-sik Appointment Demanded

SK2605085091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0821 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group must non try to evade the crisis with such a cheap trick as "cabinet reshuffle" but unconditionally withdraw the "appointment" of Chong Won-sik as "acting prime minister" and himself step down without delay as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] said this in Information No. 592 on May 25 denouncing No Tae-u for appointing the former "minister of education", a fascist element, "acting prime minister", in place of the present puppet prime minister.

No's change of the "prime minister" is a crafty artifice to shift the responsibility for the "security-oriented politics" and "murderous politics" in South Korea on to his underlings and escape from it and a foolish drama to quell the resistance of the people, if only a little, and thus save the hopeless crisis, the information says, and continues:

The appointment of Chong Won-sik as "acting prime minister", who has taken the lead in the suppression of the righteous struggle of students and people in the "Fifth Republic" and the "Sixth Republic" is an open challenge to and intolerable mockery of the South Korean students and people who call for the termination of the "security-oriented rule" and for democracy.

If the No Tae-u ruling group refuse to step down voluntarily, it will face an ignominious doom, overthrown by the enraged students and people tomorrow.

Daily on South's Release of 'Political Prisoners'

SK2605085891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0825 GMT 26 May 91

["Drama To Win People's Favor"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u ruling group on May 23 made public "a special amnesty for political prisoners". It said "some offenders of the National Security Law" will "be released on parole" or "be granted commutation" or the "indictment" against them be "suspended".

A NODONG SINMUN analyst says:

The South Korean authorities are now advertising this as a step taken according to the "revision of the National Security Law" and that it is an expression of the "will for democratisation", but this is a clumsy appeasement and deception to whitewash the malicious military fascist rule and cover up their true color as truculent murderers.

Though the puppets claim that they revised the "National Security Law", there is no change in it, save a few phrases. As for those who are to be released, there are few prisoners of conscience among them and most of them are prisoners with one or two months to go before the expiration of their prison terms.

The "amnesty" of the puppets is, in fact, a drama not worth a farthing.

The puppets excluded woman student Yim Su-kyong and father Mun Kyu-hyon from the "amnesty" under the pretext that it "will have no good effect on the South-North relations".

It is the height of impudence for the puppets to talk about the "South-North relations", while keeping the reunification messengers in handcuffs.

This tells that they do not want to improve and develop the North-South relations but keep and intensify the relations of confrontation; it reveals their ulterior intention to continue ruthless suppression of the people who demand contact and dialogue with us and reunification.

The puppets' announcement of "amnesty" will not end the club politics or decrease violence in south korea.

The No Tae-u group should not resort to the clumsy trick that can win nobody's sympathy, but should stop desperate suppression of people, immediately and unconditionally release all the illegally arrested patriotic figures and step down as demanded by the people.

CPRF Publishes Open Questionnaire to No Tae-u

SK2505105391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0955 GMT 25 May 91

["Open Questionnaire to No Tae-u"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] published an 8-point open questionnaire to No Tae-u on May 24.

Stating that no affirmative measure for national reconciliation and peaceful reunification of the country can be taken when the South Korean authorities are resorting to fascism and war, confrontation and moves for a permanent division of the country, the questionnaire asked the following questions to him and urged him to answer it to the nation:

1. Is it not time for you to resign from power, bearing responsibility for the indiscriminate suppression and murder of South Korean students and people of various strata?

In 20 days following the fatal beating of student Kang Kyong-tae of Myongji University, 10 odd people—students, workers, a democratic figure, a nurse and a housewife—committed suicides by setting themselves ablaze or jumping off rooftops in protest against the fascist dictatorship, and Kwangju witnessed the second Kang Kyong-tae case in which another young man fell under group beating by combat police.

This is the worst tragedy not witnessed even under the preceding dictatorial "regimes" of South Korea.

In the April 19 uprising 31 years ago, the Syngman Rhee dictatorship collapsed under the sledgehammer blow of the popular masses with the tragic death of one man, a student Kim Chu-yol. But, the No Tae-u group of murderers has the impudence to refuse to resign, though more than ten people died tragic deaths. Where did it get the face to try to stay in power?

At the present moment, the question cannot be solved with the dismissal of No Chae-pong and some "ministers".

2. Don't you have the willingness to honestly admit that you have implemented none of the "commitments" you made to the South Korean people for the assumption of power?

The South Korean people remember that you promised three years ago that you would liquidate the "Fifth Republic", bring "democracy", root out "authoritarianism" and usher in an "era of ordinary people" and you would become a "president working for reunification".

By the way, what have you done and what have you brought in these years?

3. Is it not to oppose national unity and deny reunification for you to punish visitors to the North and pro-reunification democratic forces?

More than 4,000 people of various circles are serving prison terms in South Korea, among them woman student Yim Su-kyong, father Mun Kyu-hyon and Mr. Yu Won-ho who had visited the North and democratic figures who had participated in the Berlin tripartite working-level talks.

The South Korean authorities are not questioned after they meet with us and hold talks with us in Pyongyang. But, student, Christian pastor and Catholic father are "criminalized" for visiting the North and, worse still, those who met and had dialogue with us abroad for reunification are liable to punishment. Can there be any other instance of such preposterous fascist act?

4. Isn't the "revision" of the "National Security Law", an anti-democratic and anti-reunification evil law, a deception of the South Korean people and a mockery of the nation?

The South Korean authorities changed some phrases of the evil law some time ago and are loudly advertising it. This means, in fact, that they admitted the injustice of this law for the first time.

As they admitted the injustice of the "National Security Law", though belatedly, the South Korean authorities must not attempt to deceive the people with the change of a few phrases, but completely renounce the evil law itself.

No Tae-u must give understandable answers to this.

5. Are you ready to pay prices for your anti-national crimes in suspending the dialogue and going against the peaceful reunification with the "team spirit" joint military exercises?

By staging the "team spirit" joint manoeuvres with the U.S. forces the South Korean authorities drove the North-South high-level talks to a crisis of rupture and turned back the North-South relations to the original state of confrontation.

Is it not clear to the No Tae-u group from this fact alone that it must pay dearly for the indelible crimes it has committed against the nation?

6. Is it not an act denying dialogue and a betrayal to unilaterally pursue the "unilateral" entry into the United Nations" behind the scene, after agreeing to discuss the U.N. membership question at the North-South dialogue?

At present, the South Korean authorities oppose the discussion of the U.N. membership question itself between the North and the South and are begging for support from big countries in an effort to realize their "unilateral entry into the U.N." within the year.

Isn't it a treachery aggravating the antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and legalizing "two Koreas" on the international scene and an open perfidy to the dialogue partner?

7. Isn't it an act inviting national ruin to cry for the inspection of non-existent "nuclear facilities" of the North and a surprise attack on them?

Not uttering a word about the inspection of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and about their withdrawal, the No Tae-u group is only demanding the insection of the non-existent "nuclear facilities" of the North and threatened "a surprise attack" on them. This is a very dangerous move to kindle the train of a war against the North, diverting elsewhere the attention of the people at the home and abroad who call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weaans from South Korea. Does No Tae-u admit this fact?

8. Does not the obstruction of independent non-governmental dialogue and wide-range political consultation under the cloak of "unified channel of dialogue" mean that you refuse to reunify the country?

Claiming that only the authorities can have dialogue with the North and orchestrate it, the South Korean authorities categorically block contact and dialogue between the people of various strata at the point of the bayonet.

Isn't it an anti-dialogue, anti-reunification act to prevent the national reconciliation and unity and use dialogue for the purpose of division.

The above-said questions are principled and fundamental matters related to the destiny of the nation deciding whether or not the reunification of the country can be achieved within a few years after removing antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South. The South Korean authorities must not fail to answer them to all the fellow countrymen.

We, together with the people at home and abroad, will follow the attitude of the South Korean authorities.

KCNA Reports on U.S. Military Exercises

For 23 May

SK2505053891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets committed one military provocation after another threatening the North along the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), according to military sources.

On the 23rd, the South Korean puppets sent formations of armed helicopters to the air above Paekryon-ri, Paju County, along the MDL area for an air strike and take-off and landing exercises.

Earlier, they mobilized heavy tanks in the area of Kumpa-ri, Paju County, and fired some 40 tank shells at a point near the MDL while bringing 105mm guns to Chokko-ri, Yonchon County, to fire 20 odd shells at a point near the MDL.

And they drove out Monday tens of personnel carrying 12.7mm machine guns and M-16 automatic rifles to Chokko-ri and Majon-ri, Yonchon County, and let them fire hundreds of bullets towards a point near the MDL.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists sent an electronic helicopter above Munsan-ri, Paju County, on May 23 and made it carry out a radio location reconnaissance over Kaesong and Panmunjom area of our side letting it to make shuttle flights to and from Kanghwa Island.

These facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are resorting to premeditated acts to deliberately aggravate the situation along the MDL where the armed forces of the two sides are standing in strained confrontation.

For 25 May

SK2705172891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1717 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (kcna)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors on May 25 sent a "U-2" high-altitude reconnaissance plane to the air above the extension of the demarcation line in the sea east of Kosong of the North and let it perpetrate an intensive photographic and electronic espionage over the east coast and the whole areas of the northern half of Korea, making a shuttle flight up to the east of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, according to military sources.

This is a deliberate provocatvon to further aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop such aerial espionage going against detente.

If they continue perpetrating aerial espionage despite our repeated warnings, they will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

For 27 May

SK2805102291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0956 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors on May 27 sent a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane to the air above the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and let it commit aerial espionage on the east coastal area and depths of the northern half of korea, making a shuttle flight from the extension of the demarcation line on the East Sea off Kosong to the waters east of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, according to military sources.

The South Korean authorities on May 25 brought 105mm guns to Pangmok-ri, Paju County, and 90mm recoilless guns to Wondang-ri, Yonchon County, and threatened us, firing more than 30 shells each at points near the Military Demarcation Line.

On the same day, the South Korean authorities sent hundreds of bandits armed with 12.7mm calibre machine guns to the area of Pangmok-ri, Paju County, and fired 6,000 odd machine gun bullets at a point near the MDL.

That day they let loose a unit of the puppet army in a war exercise against the North.

Chon In-chol Views Japanese Attitude to Talks

SK2605061191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Chon In-chol, vice minister of foreign affairs and head of the North side's delegation to the third round of intergovernmental full-dress talks to normalize DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations, yesterday answered questions raised by a KCNA reporter at the airport in connection with the talks:

As has been reported, amid the great concern and expectation of the people of the DPRK and Japan and the world peace-loving people, the third round of intergovernmental full-dress talks to normalize DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations was held in Beijing 20-22 May.

While the talks were being held, our delegation acted on the DPRK Government's aboveboard and principled stance in connection with the issue of normalizing diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan. In addition, our delegation exerted all effort to strictly abide by the agreed principle, which was declared jointly by the three parties—the Workers Party of Korea, the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, and the Japanese Socialist Party.

He went on to talk about the status of the third round of full-dress talks and the Japanese attitude toward the talks: As we mentioned in the press conference held in Beijing, at the beginning of the talks the Japanese side put forward issues which had nothing to do with normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries as a precondition for normalizing diplomatic relations. This is contrary to the agreement already reached between the two sides. By so doing, the Japanese side created artificial obstacles to the progress of the talks.

In spite of our side's repeated warnings, the Japanese side more persistently raised the issue of inspecting nuclear facilities as a precondition for normalizing diplomatic relations. Still worse, it committed the rude and unreasonable act of bringing up the issue of the whereabouts of an unidentified Japanese woman.

The Japanese delegation said that it cannot establish diplomatic relations with us and trust us because we are hesitating in carrying out the international duty of signing the nuclear safeguard treaty. It added that this is a direction from Tokyo.

Given the fact that, in the course of discussing the issue of normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Japanese Government had the foolishness to try to pressure us while raising an unreasonable issue, this is really preposterous. It thus seems that the Japanese Government is still attached to the old colonial era when it coerced and oppressed us.

Judging from such a Japanese attitude toward the talks, we cannot help but greatly doubt if the Japanese Government authorities want to hold talks to normalize relations. Do they want to frustrate the talks themselves, and what is their real intention toward the DPRK-Japanese talks?

At the talks, while the Japanese Government authorities put a brake on making progress on the one hand, on the other they openly revealed their own attitude and way of thinking as if we were dying to establish early DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations and could not live without Japan. Indeed, this is a silly act.

As past history clearly shows, our stable and strong country—in which our own style of politics centering on man has been carried out and in which an energetic self-reliant national economy has been realized—has existed without Japan in th past and can well live without itin the future too. It would be an irretrievable miscalculation for Japan to think that we cannot live without it.

As we declared from the beginning, proceeding from the noble desire and purpose to newly live in a friendly way by clearly liquidating the past in accordance with the desire and interests of the people of the two countries and to promote the peace and security of the Korean peninsula and Asia, we came to the table to normalize relations between the DPRK and Japan. We never came to the table to get the Japanese side's presumptuous pressure.

It seems that the Japanese Government tries to make bad use of the DPRK-Japan talks for intrigue against us and for putting pressure on us. This is a silly act, and this cannot work.

If Japan indeed is not interested in improving DPRK-Japan relations, it had better stop holding talks and stop idling away time at the talk site. As in the past, Japan should live according to its own way and we should live according to our own way.

The fate of the DPRK-Japan talks to normalize diplomatic relations entirely depends on the Japanese side's attitude.

We will watch the Japanese Government's attitude toward the issue of normalizing diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japanese.

Chongnyon Holds Central Meeting in Tokyo 24 May

SK2605084191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Tokyo May 24 (KNS-KCNA)—A central meeting was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on May 24 to commemorate the 36th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon. May 25, 1955).

Han Tok-su, chairman of the central standing committee of Chongnyon, delivered a speech at the meeting.

Chongnyon has performed proud feats for the homeland and the nation and set a model of the overseas compatriot movement of the world since its formation, he said, and went on:

The achievements in the past 36 years are attributable to the great benevolence of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who are wisely leading Chongnyon to make proud success in its patriotic work and gain high prestige, tiding over trials with victory.

The shining 36-year history of Chongnyon clearly proves that it is a genuine patriotic organisation which unites Korean compatriots in Japan closely around the leader and the homeland and leads them along the road of patriotism for the homeland and the nation, the road of the correct struggle for defending the true rights of the DPRK citizens overseas.

The speaker called for strengthening Chongnyon in conformity with the ever-changing situation and the new requirement of the developing patriotic movement, keeping massive upsurge and progress in all patriotic work and decorating with massive innovations and success the birthdays of the great leader and the dear leader in the next year.

A letter to the great leader was adopted at the meeting amid the applause of the entire participants.

Dailies View Chongnyon Anniversary

SK2505055791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate editorials to the 36th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on May 25, 1955, the first overseas compatriots' organization of the DPRK.

The people in the homeland extend warm congratulations to the entire Chongnyon officials and compatriots in Japan who have devoted their all to the homeland and the nation under the banner of the chuche idea, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

The formation of Chongnyon gave origin to the overseas compatriots organization of our own style and the chuche-based overseas Koreans movement, and made the Koreans in Japan true makers of history who take their destinies in their own hands and shape them. With the formation of Chongnyon the Korean residents in Japan came into possession of a reliable organization of overseas compatriots which is responsible for their destinies and lead them, and began to enjoy a worthy life as proud members of the revolutionary ranks of chuche closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as one socio-political organism.

Over the past 36 years Chongnyon has honorably discharged its noble mission as the political guide leading the compatriots in Japan along a true road of patriotism.

Today it has strengthened and developed into a powerful overseas citizens organization in which the chuche ideological system has been thoroughly established at all levels from the centre to the branches and which has a reliable core force and a solid mass foundation.

In the past period Chongnyon, as the true representative and defender of the rights and interests of the Koreans in Japan, has firmly defended the democratic national rights such as the DPRK citizenship, rights to business and national education and glorified the national dignity and the honor of the socialist homeland.

It has also supported in every way the South Korean people in the righteous struggle for independence, democracy and national reunification, smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, while powerfully waging the struggle for the realization of the proposals for peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an all-compatriots movement.

Chongnyon has defended the dignity of our Republic and greatly contributed to the prosperity and development of the homeland by energetically conducting the work of guiding Chongnyon officials and compatriots to ardently love the socialist homeland and firmly safeguard it.

It is thanks to the wise leadership and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that Chongnyon has been able to perform great feats for the homeland and the nation and set a vanguard example of the overseas Koreans movement of our era, the editorial stresses.

Family of Japanese Writer Praises Kim Il-song

SK2505054591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—"We deem it the greatest honor and happiness to have been received by President Kim Il-song.

"When the president highly praised our father, not forgetting him today, we could hardly repress surprise at his natural gifts".

This is what son Ui Takaki and daughter Hatae Hurukawa of Takeo Takaki, former chief director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, told KCNA reporters before their departure after visiting Korea.

Takeo Takaki who was recognized in the Japanese press circles as an expert in Asia visited Korea in December 1971, thinking that it was impossible to talk about Asia and the present era without knowing Korea.

During his visit to Korea he tried hard to get knowledge of the Korean reality. Knowing that the great leader President Kim Il-song was attending the children's New Year celebration, he went to the Pyongyang School Children's Palace with excitement. Seeing our children and working people raise cheers at the top of their voices looking up to President Kim Il-song and cling to him calling him "father!" in chorus, Takeo Takaki thought that the source of miracle of this country and "a new strength of Asia" moving the world lay in that the leader and people are closely inter-linked with kindred feelings.

He had an audience of the great leader and then immediately sent a lengthy article on the audience to his head office with emotion and joy, and wrote and published the book "The Leader and People" and several other books showing his leadership art and noble personality, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea, the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our people which are united around the party and the leader with one mind and its might.

The bereaved family members said that President Kim Il-song received them with the great personality of which they had always heard from their father in his lifetime. They continued:

We could immediately feel that President Kim Il-song is a very intimate and magnanimous man.

Inquiring in details about our itinerary one by one, the president told us to stay longer next time to go round more places of the Republic and have a deeper understanding of Korea.

He paid deep attention even to the future of our children, asking what they do and where kindly as our own father [sentence as received].

Indeed, President Kim Il-song is a benevolent father who kindly looks after all of us.

The bereaved family members said that Takeo Takaki presented President Kim Il-song with the book "Flaring Up on Mt. Paektu" parts 1 and 2 and several other books he had written with his energetic activities despite his illness and was nearly finishing the third part in his sickbed when he breathed his last. They added that they published the third part afterwards.

They emotionally stated that they warmly experienced the lofty humanity and noble comradeship of the great president through his care for their father, an ordinary foreign penman.

Stressing again that President Kim Il-song is a benevolent father who kindly looks after all of them with paternal feelings, they wholeheartedly wished him good health and long life.

Chinese Envoy Hosts Anniversary Party for Tibet

SK2505054091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi arranged a film show and a cocktail party at his embassy Friday on the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

Invited there were Vice-Premier and Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Yang-kon, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu and other officials concerned.

The participants saw a Chinese documentary film.

Then speeches were made at the cocktail party.

Chinese Newspaper Delegation Concludes Visit

SK2505035891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] The delegation led by (Wu Jianguo), deputy director in chief of QIUSHI, the political theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the CPC, returned home today by train.

Yi Chang-son, deputy editor-in-chief of KULLOJA, and Jiang Zhengcai, counselor of the PRC Embassy to our country, bid farewell to the delegation at the Pyongyang railway station.

Cambodian President Sihanouk Departs Pyongyang

SK2505114491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea, and his party left Pyongyang by special plane on May 25.

Kampuchean Ambassador to Korea Son Chhum left here with him.

His royal highness and his party were seen off by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi was present at the airport.

Daily Criticizes Bush's 'Anti-Cuban Outburst'

SK2805111491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 28 May 91

["NODONG SINMUN Denounces Bush's Anti-Cuban Outburst"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—U.S. President Bush in a recent speech on the "improvement of relations" with Cuba let out a string of trash demanding as its preconditions that Cuba set free "political prisoners," allow investigation into the "human rights problem" and hold "a free election under international supervision" as its preconditions.

Branding the outburst of the U.S. Chief Executive as a malicious slander on free and independent Cuba and a high-handed interference in her internal affairs, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says: Hating Cuba advancing under the banner of independence and socialism in Latin America as a thorn in the flesh [sentence as received], the U.S. imperialists are making an all-out offensive in politics, economy, military and culture against this country to destroy its influence and stifle its revolution at any cost and hurling unfounded slanders at it to justify this.

Bush cried that the United States would not step back from its goal of "free and democratic Cuba". This openly revealed the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to further intensify their anti-Cuban campaign in the future and suggested what they would do next behind the curtain of "the cessation of cold war." Cuba is one of the main targets of the United States in its offensive against independence and socialism.

The U.S. anti-Cuban campaign is part of the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists to establish a "new global order" and promote a "new military strategy." Pursuing a wild design to dominate the world, they are trying to completely control Latin America and, regarding Cuba as a big obstacle in its way, seek to overthrow the socialist system of this country. To this end, the U.S. imperialists are further aggravating tensions in the caribbean region including Cuba, tightening the anti-Cuban blockade and provocative acts, calling it a "region of disputes" and are scheming to commit military intervention and armed invasion.

The United States is the very one which threatens the security of Cuba and me stability of the Caribbean region.

The moves of the U.S. imperialists trifling with the destiny of Cuba cannot be tolerated. The Cuban people are struggling against the policy of aggression and interference of the U.S. imperialists to defend their sovereignty, dignity and freedom. The righteous struggle of the Cuban people is invincible.

If the United States truly wants "improvement of relations" with Cuba, it must stop aggression and interference against it.

Papers Mark Anniversary of African Liberation

SK2505111891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 25 May 91

["'Day of African Liberation' Observed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the "Day of African Liberation".

Noting that on this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the African people in their powerful struggle for the complete liberation of the continent against imperialism, colonialism and racism, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The fetters of the colonial slavery which shackled the people for centuries were smashed to pieces and a new life is being built in Africa today.

The African people are valiantly struggling in defence of the independence and the gains of the revolution. They are supporting and strengthening cooperation with each other under the difficult condition where the aggression and provocation moves of the imperialists and racists never cease. They are waging a collective struggle against the South African racists who are purusing the harshest apartheid.

The struggle of the African people for the complete liberation of Africa is actively supported and encouraged by the world progressive people who value independence, sovereignty and peace.

The African people's cause of completely liquidating racism and building a prosperous new Africa will be certainly accomplished by their vigorous struggle.

Meanwhile, the author of a MINJU CHOSON article says the Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the African people who are fighting for justice and progress.

Coverage of Nigerian Military Delegation Visit

Anniversary of Relations Viewed

SK2505110991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 25 May 91

["Papers Observe 15th Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Korea and Nigeria"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

NODONG SINMUN in the article says:

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Nigeria on May 25, 1976 was a reflection of the common will and desire of the two peoples.

In the past 15 years the friendly relations between the two countries have steadily developed.

The Nigerian people are now striving to achieve the stability of the country and make social progress under the guidance of His Excellency General Ibrahim B. Babangida, president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Nigeria.

The Nigerian Government is externally pursuing non-aligned policy and opposing racism and apartheid.

The Nigerian Government is endeavouring to settle the African question between Africans themselves on the principle of solidarity and demanding the establishment of a new and fair international economic order.

The peoples of Korea and Nigeria are supporting and closely cooperating with each other in the struggle to build a new life.

The Korean people, cherishing the friendly and cooperative relations with the Nigerian people, will make all efforts to develop them onto a higher stage.

A MINJU CHOSON article says that the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the achievements gained by the Nigerian people in their efforts for the building of a new society and heartily wish them greater progress in their future work.

O Chin-u Speaks at Rally

SK2605111691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 24 May 91

[Speech by O Chin-u, DPRK minister of People's Armed Forces, at a rally of Pyongyang workers and soldiers of a garrison unit at the 8 February House of Culture on 25 May to welcome the government military delegation of Nigeria—read by announcer]

[Text] On this meaningful occasion filled with friendly feelings, I warmly welcome the intimate envoys of the Nigerian people and Armed Forces on behalf of the Korean people and on behalf of the officers and men of the

People's Army. Through you, I also extend the warm greetings of our people and the officers and men of the People's Army to the people and officers and men of the Armed Forces of Nigeria.

Today's meeting to welcome your delegation is a clear manifestation of the solidarity of the people and armies of our two countries that are vigorously waging a struggle to develop friendship between the two countries and to build an independent new society.

Your visit to our country will encourage our people who are waging a struggle to build our own unique style of socialism as well as to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and will contribute to the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the people and armies of our two countries.

Even though they are living separately in Asia and Africa, the people of our two countries are friends who are jointly struggling to defend independence and to independently develop their countries.

We think it our pleasure to have the people and Armed Forces of Nigeria as our intimate friends. Today, friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries are developing well as time goes by, based upon nonaligned principles and the spirit of South-South cooperation. In the future we will also make every effort to strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Nigeria based upon the ideas of independence, peace, and friendship.

Today, under the leadership of respected President Ibrahim B. Babangida, the people and officers and men of the Armed Forces of Nigeria are waging a vigorous struggle to achieve social stability and national unity under the slogan of economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance; and to rebuild the economy through self-reliance.

Your efforts to further modernize the forces of the Nigerian Armed Forces to suit the present conditions and to guarantee the independent development and stability of the country by the force of arms attract our deep attention. Also, the Nigerian Government has consistently made efforts to remove colonialism and racism and to guarantee peace in Africa and the world.

Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army sincerely rejoice at the successes registered by the Nigerian people and officers and men of the Armed Forces in their endeavors to achieve the independent development and prosperity of the country and to increase the defense capabilities, and wholeheartedly wish you greater success in your future struggle to build a new society and to increase the defense capabilities of the country.

Today, in hearty response to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year speech, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are vigorously struggling to accelerate socialist construction and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Our People's Army soldiers are taking an active part in building major socialist construction projects and making great achievements, while vigilantly guarding the defense posts of the country against the new war provocation maneuvers by the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Reunifying the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date is the Korean people's greatest national desire and supreme task. However, because of the maneuvers by divisionists at home and abroad, our people's earnest desire for reunification has not been fulfilled and peace on the Korean peninsula has been gravely threatened.

The government of our Republic has made every sincere effort to alleviate tensions on the Korean peninsula and to open a favorable phase in the peaceful reunification of the country. Peacefully achieving the reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiations is the consistent position of the government of our Republic.

In his New Year speech for this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a new proposal for the reunification of the fatherland under which the reunification of the country is achieved based upon a confederal system of one nation and one state, two systems and two governments. Our plan for peace on the Korean peninsula and for reunification is positively supported and sympathized with at home and abroad because it is just and realistic.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army will smash the maneuvers by divisionists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and to provoke a new war, and will accomplish the cause of reunifying the fatherland on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

On this occasion, I again express my sincere gratitude to the people and officers and men of the armed forces of Nigeria for extending support to and solidarity with our people and the officers and men of the People's Army who are struggling to reunify the fatherland.

Friendly and cooperative relations between the people and armies of Korea and Nigeria will be further strengthened and developed in the future.

Long live the friendship between the people and armies of Korea and Nigeria!

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK2805055291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0403 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 27 received the Nigerian Government military delegation headed by Sani Abacha, member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, minister of defence and chief of defence staff, on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Present there were O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army, and Olugbenga Ayodeji Ashiru, Nigerian ambassador to the DPRK.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song entertained the guests to a luncheon.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK2805055691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 28 May 91

Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the head of the Nigerian Government military delegation on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, by head of the delegation Sani Abacha, member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, minister of defence and chief of staff of defence of Nigeria.

O Chin-u Attends Banquet

SK2805103191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—General Sanni Abacha, member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, minister of defence and chief of defence staff who is heading the Nigerian Government military delegation, gave a banquet at the Nigerian Embassy here Monday evening upon concluding the delegation's official goodwill visit to Korea.

Sanni Abacha made a speech at the reception.

He expressed his most sincere and esteemed regards to the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, for their special interest and concern in ensuring the success of the delegation's visit.

He continued:

I assure you that, as military officers, we deeply cherish this sacred trust which you reposed on us, and we shall, as true friends of this great nation, do nothing to betray this trust.

Noting that the future of Nigeria-DPRK relations will be bright, he said that he strongly believes that this visit has laid a solid foundation for mutually benefiting relations between the two countries and peoples.

He sincerely hoped that the goal of reunification of the Korean nation, which is the cherished desire of the Korean people, will be realized in the near future. Speaking next, Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u said: It is a token of special intimacy shown by our leader to you that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song granted an audience to your delegation and said precious words.

We sincerely hail the achievements made by your people and soldiers in the building of a new society and heartily wish them greater progress in their future work.

Although Korea and Nigeria are far away with ocean and continent inbetween, the two peoples and armies have long strengthened and developed the bonds of friendship in the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

We will actively strive in the future, too, to strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the friendly Nigerian people and army on the road of building a new society against colonialism and racism.

'Text' of Mauritanian Message to Kim Il-song

SK2705093091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 23 May 91

["Text" of thank-you message sent by Hasni Ould Didi, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, to Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency DPRK President Kim Il-song

The government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania visited your country, watched the brilliant successes effected by the DPRK people under the wise leadership of Your Excellency, and now is about to leave your beautiful country.

At this moment, I wholeheartedly thank Your Excellency president for giving us deep consideration.

I had the honor to deliver the words of Chief of State Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya—your brother. As was noted in his words, the friendship, forged between the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, will be further strengthened and developed, because you gave an unforgettable impression to our people, when you visited Mauritania in 1975.

I express my noblest respect to Your Excellency president.

[Signed] Hasni Ould Didi, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

[Dated] 23 May 1991 Pyongyang

WPK Delegation Concludes Mideast Tour 24 May

SK2505053291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] led by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, returned home today after visiting Syria, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia.

It was met at the airport by Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Syrian

Ambassador Yasir Farah, Palestinian Ambassador Mustafa al-Safarini and Acting Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya Abd-al-Hadi Mustafa here.

Daily Marks Anniversary of Jordan Independence

SK2505112691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 25 May 91

["45th Anniversary of Jordanian Independence"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the independence of Jordan says the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Jordanian people.

Jordan won independence on May 25, 1946 by the brave struggle of her people for defending the country's sovereignty and national dignity, the article says, and goes on:

In the past 45 years the Jordanian people have made efforts for the consolidation of national indepedence and the independent development of the country.

The Jordanian Government and people are resolutely opposing the plot of the zionists for territorial expansion and making positive efforts for the fair and peaceful settlement of the Middle East question.

On July 5, 1974, the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were established between Korea and Jordan.

This marked an important occasion in deepening mutual understanding and trust between the two peoples and developing friendly and cooperative relations.

The article expresses the hope that the Jordanian people will achieve greater success in the future work for the building of a new society.

Kim Il-song Greets King Husayn

SK2505045091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 24 sent a message of greetings to Husayn the first, king of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the independence of the country.

The message wholeheartedly wished the king and his people greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop.

Kim Yong-nam Congratulates Egyptian Counterpart

SK2505113391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to 'Amr Muhammad Musa on his appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, Kim Yong-nam wholeheartedly wished him success at his new post.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Yemen President

SK2505024391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the reunified Yemen.

The congratulatory message reads:

San'a.

To Your Excellency Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic of Yemen:

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the reunified Yemen, I, on behalf of the Government of the DPRK, the Korean people, and myself, send enthusiastic congratulations to you and the government and people of the Republic of Yemen.

Since the nation's reunification under the leadership of Your Excellency, the people of your country have strengthened national unity and have been vigorously carrying out the work to construct a new society.

I am of the firm belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further develop and truly wish you good results in your work, as well as the work of the people of your country to achieve national stability and prosperity.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

[Dated] 21 May 1991, Pyongyang

Yang Hyong-sop, Delegation Arrive in Yemen

SK2505023191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Our country's government delegation led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived 22 May in San'a on a visit to Yemen.

Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, deputy prime minister for defense and security affairs; the minister of religion; other functionaries concerned; and our country's ambassador to Yemen were on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation.

Kim Il-song Receives Korean Scholar From Germany

SK2505054391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Prof. and Dr. Song Tu-yul of Munster University of Germany, a Korean visiting the homeland at the invitation of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Present there was an official concerned.

President Kim Il-song kindly received Song Tu-yul and conversed with him in a warm atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings.

He arranged a luncheon for Song Tu-yul.

KCNA Review of Pyongyang Domestic Press

Review of 25 May Press

SK2505054291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 25 May 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-illustrated report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received Korean scholar in Germany Song Tu-yul.

Carried in papers is a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to his Majesty Husayn the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the independence of Jordan.

MINJU CHOSON carries the first installment of the serial articles on the revolutionary history and immortal feats of President Kim Il-song under the fixed title "Great History and Immortal Feats". The article printed in the paper today says the "one thousand-ri journey for liberation" started by President Kim Il-song on January 22, 1925 was a history-making trip which marked an epochal turn in the development of the Korean revolution and the future destiny of our people.

President Kim Il-song published a classical work expounding the orientation of the party propaganda work on May 25, 1967. On this occasion NODONG SINMUN carries an article headlined "Immortal Classical Work Which Brought in a Revolutionary Turn in Party Ideological Education" and special write-ups on the experiences of party organisations at all levels which are deepening ideological education.

Echoed in the paper are words of South Korean people praising and longing for the socialist system established in the northern half of Korea.

Papers editorially congratulate the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a dignified overseas Koreans' organisation of the DPRK, upon the 36th anniversary of its formation.

Econews of the press includes a report about the brisk rice-transplanting in all rural communities and other reports.

Figuring large in papers is an account of a mass rally of the Pyongyang working people and soldiers of a garrison unit held to welcome the government military delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on an official goodwill visit to Korea. Seen there are speeches of O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, and head of the delegation Sani Abacha, minister of defence and chief of staff of defence, at the rally.

NODONG SINMUN highlights a photo-illustrated article saying that Kimjongilia was awarded a special prize and a gold medal at the 12th international flower show held in Czechoslovakia amid best wishes and blessings from all visitors.

The paper gives an account of a ceremony for the completion of the Bugarama irrigation in Rwanda with the cooperation of the DPRK.

It reports that the president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen met a DPRK Government delegation and Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of China, met the delegation of trade unions of Korea.

Carried in the press are an open questionnaire to No Tae-u made public by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in connection with the fact that the DPRK's efforts for national reconciliation, unity and reunification are facing a grave challenge owing to the South Korean authorities' manoeuvres of fascism, war, confrontation and permanent division, and an account of a press interview with Yun Ki-kwon who came over to the northern half of the country while working as an artist in South Korea.

13 dissident organisations including the Alliance of Anti-Nuclear Peace Movement of South Korea demanded denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities continue committing military provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, says NODONG SINMUN.

The paper in a commentary says the "cabinet reshuffle" by No Tae-u is a deceptive drama aimed at bridging over the crisis.

It is reported in the paper that the head of a delegation of the U.S.-Asia Society recommended the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula.

According to the paper, the No group's fascist suppression is denounced and the righteous struggle of the South Korean students and people supported in different countries.

Papers observe the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Nigeria and the "day of the liberation of Africa".

NODONG SINMUN dedicates an article to the 45th anniversary of the independence of Jordan.

The press informs the readers that a ceremony for opening a week of Iran-Korea friendship was held, the Chinese ambassador to Korea arranged a film show and cocktail party on the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet and a Soviet film week opened in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the "day of defence" training was held in Cuba and a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry accused the U.S. imperialists of anti-Cuban moves.

The paper carries economic briefs from Laos, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Review of 28 May Press

SK2805122591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 28 May 91

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received the Nigerian Government military delegation. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN gives an account of seminars on "For a Free and Peaceful New World", speech of president Kim Il-song delivered at the opening session of the 85th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in foreign countries.

The paper carries news that President Kim Il-song received a letter from participants of a seminar on his work "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in our Country Into Full Play" held by the Lome Group for the study of the chuche idea in Togo and he received letters of greetings from foreign countries on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

MINJU CHOSON and other papers carry the full text of talk of Comrade Kim Chong-il to the senior officials of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea "Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish" on May 5, 1991.

NODONG SINMUN runs an editorial titled "Let Us Glorify Our Socialism Upholding the Leadership of the Party" on the occasion of publication of the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il. The editorial stresses that the work is a great socialist program and an encyclopedic work which comprehensively clarifies all ideas, theories and policies to step up the socialist cause at present.

Appearing in the press is a report that "Let Us All Live and Struggle Like Heroes", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, was carried by the Ghanaian paper the Ghanaian Times.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the February 8 Vinalon Complex for the second time in early August 1967 and led its workers to a new innovation.

Printed in the paper is a message of greetings sent by the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea to the C.C., the Communist Party of Canada on the occasion of its 70th founding anniversary.

Maize transplanting was completed throughout the country, says the press.

Papers give an account of a party given by the head of the Nigerian Government military delegation on concluding its visit to the DPRK. Seen there are speeches of Sanni Abacha, member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, minister of defence and chief of defence staff of Nigeria, and O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, at the party.

Given in the press is a letter sent over radio by the chairman of the C.C., the Korean Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers to the Chairman of the South Korean "National Teachers Union" (Chongyojo) in congratulation of the 2nd anniversary of its formation.

News of the South Korean people's struggle of the press includes a report that the murder of Kim Kwi-chong, a woman student of Sungkyunkwan University, by the No Tae-u ruling group during a demonstration was denounced by public circles of South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON comment on the brutal murder of woman student Kim Kwi-chong.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are ceaselessly committing espionages against the northern half of Korea.

Under the fixed title "Everlasting Youths in Resistance Ranks" the paper carries the first installment of news about the vigorous struggle of South Korean students for independence, democracy and reunification.

Seen in the press are an account of a starting ceremony for the "International Solidarity March for Supporting the Reunification of Korea" held in Mahajanga City, Madagascar, with attendance of some 10,000 people and statement to the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries and international organisations which was adopted at the ceremony.

NODONG SINMUN gives an account of an inaugural meeting of the Zimbabwe-Korea Solidarity and Friendship Association.

The paper runs a commentary condemning U.S. President Bush for his outburst against Cuba.

It reports that Comrade Fidel Castro laid stress on vegetable production, sports village projects for the Pan-American Games are being stepped up at the final stage in Cuba and the Cuban troops have completely withdrawn from Angola.

It introduces endeavours for the building of a new life in Madagascar, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Egypt, Bangladesh and Chile.

"Cause of Building New Asia and Guarantee of Peace" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

South Korea

Reaction to North's Decision Regarding UN Entry

South 'Will Not Oppose' Entry

SK2805053591 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0430 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] A high-ranking official of the government today said that if North Korea summits a letter of application to the United Nations, our side will not oppose it, and that if there are countries opposing the entry of North Korea into the United Nations among countries friendly to our side, we will dissuade them from opposing its UN entry.

North Korea has changed its past stance and expressed its intention to summit a letter of application to the United Nations. He said that this means that their grounds for denying the existence of the ROK and for insisting on the democratic confederal republic of Koryo have collapsed. He added that enough changes have taken place within North Korea to revise Kim Il-song's New Year address.

In addition, he forsees that this will be a starting point in accelerating the openness of North Korea.

South Hopes for Joint Application

SK2805085591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea hopes to submit a joint application with North Korea for U.N. membership as early as mid-June, Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha said Tuesday.

If North Korea does not agree to joint application, South Korea will apply on its own some time in June, he said.

"The entire purpose of U.N. membership is to ease the confrontation between Seoul and Pyongyang and tension on the Korean peninsula while promoting mutual coexistence," Yu said. "We will thus consult with the North."

North Korea, in a surprise concession, announced in a report monitored in Tokyo Tuesday that it will seek separate membership from South Korea in the global body.

U.N. entry has been one of the biggest stumbling blocks to inter-Korean dialogue on warming relations between the two sides, separated since 1945 into communist North and capitalist South.

"Whether Seoul and Pyongyang will submit a joint or separate application will be decided after talks," Yu said.

Even if the sides filed separate applications, the U.N. Security Council was most likely to treat it as a single item for deliberation, Yu said, adding that the chiefs of the South and North Korean U.N. observer missions in New York would be the channels for all future dialogue on the issue.

"The possibility of Pyongyang accepting the obligations of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and opening its nuclear facilities to foreign inspection is heightened once North Korea joins the United Nations," the vice minister said.

Pyongyang signed the IAEA's Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1985 but is yet to sign the safeguards accord.

Such developments would positively influence Pyongyang-Tokyo moves toward diplomatic normalization, he added.

Foreign Ministry officials said Seoul and Pyongyang have held continuing negotiations on U.N. entry through their observer missions, with the last contact as recently as Monday evening.

U.N. membership is also likely to improve Seoul's ties with China, one official said.

"The effect of both Seoul and Pyongyang joining the world body will be that South and North Korea may acknowledge each other's existence," he said, but added, "membership alone will not have the effect of recognizing each other as a state.

"Membership is but an intermediate stage leading to national unification, and the relationship between South and North Korea will not be that of an international tie in its general sense but a unique one generated by the peninsula's division," the official said.

Another official said Seoul may take this chance to propose early resumption of the inter-Korean prime ministerial talks, suspended in February.

Could Facilitate Asian Peace

SK2805060891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0511 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea quickly welcomed North Korea's breakthrough announcement Tuesday that it will apply for separate membership of the United Nations, saying that simultaneous admission of both Koreas would contribute to peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

"As we have already said on several occasions, the simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations is only an interim measure to be in effect until the time of reunification. We believe joint U.N. entry by South and North Korea will contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula and reunifying it," Ministry Spokesman Chong Ui-yong said in a statement.

"We also believe South and North Korea's admission into the United Nations will serve as an important juncture in settling peace and security not only on the Korean peninsula but also in Northeast Asia."

The statement was issued minutes after Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported that the North had decided to apply for U.N. membership.

"The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no alternative but to enter the United Nations at the present stage as a step to tide over such temporary difficulties created by the South Korean authorities," the KCNA report monitered in Tokyo said.

South Korea had said it would seek U.N. membership alone if North Korea rejected simultaneous yet separate membership.

North Korea had proposed sharing a seat, maintaining that separate membership would prolong national division. Korea was divided into capitalist South and communist North at the end of World War II in 1945.

North Korea dropped hints during last week's failed talks with Japan on normalizing relations that it could be flexible on U.N. membership.

U.N. Envoy Views North's Decision

SK2805071591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] New York, May 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—No Chang-hui, head of the South Korean observer mission to the United Nations, on Monday called North Korea's decision to apply for separate membership of the world body "a welcome surprise."

"We will try our best to achieve South Korean entry this year, and regardless of any differences in opinion, we will consult with North Korea to enter simultaneously," No said when asked to comment on Pyongyang's announcement.

"We knew that there were possibilities of such a decision, but we are both surprised and glad that North Korea actually made the announcement," he said.

Pyongyang's Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), monitored in Tokyo, said the North had decided to seek a separate U.N. seat.

This is a major breakthrough in one of the issues of conflict between the two Koreas, divided since 1945. Both Koreas hold U.N. observer status.

Seoul had insisted on simultaneous but separate entry and vowed to join alone if Pyongyang refused to join together.

No said South Korea would try for joint entry with North Korea, suggesting Seoul would be flexible on the date of application. It was planning to become a full member before the General Assembly convened this fall.

Consultation with the North could be at government level or between the observer missions, No said, but details of the applications would be handled by the missions.

Opposition Parties Praise Decision

SK2805092991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0907 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling and opposition parties were in rare agreement Tuesday, hailing North Korea's decision to apply for U.N. membership this fall.

Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), monitored in Tokyo, said Tuesday morning the North had decided to retract the revolving seat idea and join the world body to maintain its national interest in the global community.

Ruling Democratic Liberal Party spokesman Pak Hui-tae said his party believed simultaneous but separate entry was the right way to go and hoped the two Koreas would enter the United Nations hand in hand.

"We think the North Korean decision gave a lesson to those politicians in the South who opposed simultaneous entry. From now on, foreign affairs should be dealt with prudently by overcoming partisan interests," Pak said.

Pak Sang-chon, spokesman for the main opposition New Democratic Party [NDP], said the NDP interpreted Pyongyang's move as a result of adapting to the political environment surrounding the Korean peninsula.

NDP leader Kim Tae-chung wrote to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, pleading with them to help the two Koreas enter the U.N. simultaneously.

South Korea vowed to seek sole membership if the North rejected simultaneous but separate entry.

The splinter Democratic Party said the North had virtually accepted Seoul's idea and welcomed it as a positive change of position that would provide a dramatic benchmark for national reunification.

Further Coverage of Chong Won-sik Appointment

Daily on Minister's Replacement

SK2505005391 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 91 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] President No Tae-u has reluctantly replaced Prime Minister No Chae-pong, his longtime confidant, with Chong Won-sik who seems devoid of political ambition.

The replacement was made under pressure from within No's ruling Democratic Liberal Party as well as from the opposition.

The appointment of Chong, who lacks a political base, may be an indication of No's wish to avoid conflicts with both ruling and opposition parties.

No must have felt the need to patch up relations with political parties, particularly with the opposition, in order to successfully complete his remaining term of office. His five-year tenure ends in February 1993, and he cannot seek reelection under the present law.

Initial responses from the opposition on the new prime minister were far from favorable. The opposition parties demanded No rename the premier, taking issue with Chong's past "oppression" of school-teachers trying to form a union.

While serving as education minister from December 1988 to December 1990, Chong got tough on teachers involved in the outlawed National Teachers Union. Hundreds of teachers lost their jobs for their connection to the union while Chong was in office.

The opposition is expected to oppose Chong's appointment in the course of parliamentary approval, though it has little chance of blocking it. The ruling party has an absolute majority in the legislative National Assembly.

Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has threatened to step up his antigovernment struggles unless No retracts Chong's appointment as premier. But the threat does not smack of an ultimatum, and political analysts generally believe that Kim will accept the appointment and seek improved relations with President No.

Kim's satisfaction with the removal of No must far outweigh his discontent with the new prime minister. He knows well that Chong is hardly a political threat to himself when compared with his predecessor who was even considered a potential standardbearer in the ruling quarters.

No, a former political science professor, had rapidly moved up the political ladder. He became prime minister last December after a couple of years as a presidential aide.

Partly because of his rapid political ascent, No became a target of attack not only from the opposition but also from some ruling party figures.

As far as checking No's political influence was concerned, Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling party, appeared to be an agreement with his longtime political rival, Kim Tae-chung. Kim Yong-sam is said to have strongly advised the President to replace No.

Another important factor underlying No's political misfortune seems to be the lingering suspicion that he might have attempted to promote a parliamentary system of government, which is opposed by the two Kims.

President No has yet to explain in a clear-cut manner his views on whether or not to seek a constitutional amendment in favor of the parliamentary format. He has so far said that he would not promote the system "as long as the public is against it."

No's unclear attitude on the question has long been cited by the opposition as one of the destabilizing factors in domestic politics.

Long-term predictions are that with No gone, relations between the government and the opposition will improve.

A change is also likely in relations between the cabinet and the ruling party. Cabinet-party ties were often competitive rather than cooperative during No's office.

Many ruling party lawmakers are said to have disliked the "high-handed" manner with which No handled state affairs. They may have felt insulted as legislators when eight National Assembly members were arrested earlier this year for involvement in two corruption scandals. Many of them suspected that No must have been behind the incident.

No may have tried to live up to principles, but his inflexible, uncompromising attitude must have invited anger from many politicians, analysts said.

No tried to firmly establish respect for law and order in what the opposition alleged to be "public security-oriented politics" or the government's oppressive tactics against the political opposition, they said.

The opposition asserts that the April 26 fatal police beating of a student demonstrator was rooted in the public security-oriented politics. The student's death precipitated No's downfall as it triggered the fiercest wave of antigovernment protests since President No's inauguration in February 1988.

Unlike No, the new prime minister is considered to have little political ambition. President No must have considered this and his ability to carry out business with conviction as he did during the controversy over the outlawed teachers union movement.

But he must be prepared for criticism which is anticipated from teachers for his past record as education minister.

Prime Minister Chong Interviewed

SK2405150991 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 24 May 91

[Interview with newly appointed Prime Minister Chong Won-sik by KBS anchorman Pak Song-pom from a televison studio in France on 24 May after he arrived from Africa—recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Pak Song-pom] First of all, I congratulate you on your appointment as prime minister. Would you like to tell us your impressions and feelings on your appointment, of which you only heard about while away from Korea ?

[Prime Minister Chong] How are you? Thank you. After my trip to five countries in Africa, I have hastily arrived in Paris after hearing about my appointment as prime minister. I am feeling both responsible and overwhelmed, which I cannot describe well. And I also honestly feel unqualifed for this position. With all effort and sincerity, I am going to do my best, keeping in mind that the appointment will be my last chance—that is, my last sacrifice and act of devotion to the fatherland—to work for my country.

[Pak] You have been appointed prime minister in a difficult time. How will you lead the cabinet, and what is your basic plan for the state administration?

[Chong] Of course, as you mentioned before, now is a very difficult time in our country. The pending issue, however, is to calm the excitement and to restore social stability. I think that this is the pending issue that we are facing. I also think that this issue will not be solved by the rapid change of a certain system and the use of heavy-handed methods. With the attitude of working together with the people, I am going to have a dialogue with them and discuss the issue with them, sitting knee to knee with them. Thereby, I am going to do my best to work toward bringing about stability to our society. Thus, I think the confidence between the government and the people will be restored.

[Pak] Some opposition circles describe you, Prime Minister Chong, as a hardliner. What do you think of this?

[Chong] Let me see. Until now I did not think that there were many people who called me a hardliner. I do not consider my personality as hardline. In addition, I do not think that my appearance is likely to be hardline. When I was in the Ministry of Education in the past, however, I worked to keep my principles; that is, I worked with firm conviction. Because of this, I think many people characterized me as a tough character. I also think there is a big difference between the hardness which many people are describing and the hardness that sticks to principles.

[Pak] When you return home, you should submit your plan for the reshuffling of cabinet members to the president. It is the statement of Chongwadae that this is not only one of the procedures in light of the Constitution, but also it means that the president, who has the right to appoint the prime minister, will be able to entitle the prime minister more rights. What plans do you have now?

[Chong] I think that it is very difficult for me to tell you the plan now. As soon as I return home tomorrow—since I do not know well the situation in the country because of my being away for 20 days—and as soon as I find out about the status quo in the country and hear opinions from many people, I will make a report to the president and tell him what I think is important, taking into consideration public opinion.

[Pak] You arrived in Paris today from Africa. Thank you very much for being with us, immediately before you leave for Seoul. I will see you in Seoul.

[Chong] Thank you for giving me this opportunity. [end recording]

Chong Vows To Restore Stability

SK2605015191 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 91 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Chong Won-sik said he will give top priority to restoring stability to the nation rocked by waves of protest since the police killing of a student demonstrator late last month.

"Now is the time for the government, political parties and every citizen to cooperate to calm the situation," Chong said upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport yesterday afternoon.

Chong, named prime minister Friday, returned home via Paris from a tour of African countries aimed at enlisting support for Seoul's bid to gain U.N. membership this year.

He directly went to Chongwadae to discuss with President No Tae-u a cabinet reshuffle expected tomorrow. He will meet with the President again today. Several ministers, including the justice minister, are expected to be replaced.

Chong stressed the need for stability, but said he has no intention of employing "harsh measures." "I will take a rational and reasonable approach."

On the opposition's accusation about his "hawkish" stance, the former pedagogy pofessor commented: "I rather want to be called a man of principle, a man who carries out business according to his convictions."

Opposition parties called on the President to retract Chong's appointment, accusing the premier-designate of "oppressing" unionized schoolteachers while serving as education minister. Chong was education minister for about two years from December 1988.

"I don't think I acted in an unfair manner," he said, referring to his handling of the outlawed National teachers' Union. More than 1,500 teachers were dismissed for this refusal to withdraw from the union.

Chong To Focus on Duties

SK2705092991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP)—Prime minister-designate Chong Won-sik said Monday that under his stewardship the cabinet would put its emphasis on its administrative duties.

Chong, nominated Friday, said he would prove by his actions that he was not a hardliner or security-oriented politician, as claimed by the opposition.

Promising to approach all issues from the public's point of view, Chong said he would personally visit housewives in the marketplace, commuters on the subway, students on the campuses and workers in factories to listen to their gripes.

The prime minister nominee, in his first news conference, said the opposition must realize confusion and instability would not help the country.

"I want to develop a relationship with the opposition where we cooperate when cooperation is needed, and criticize when criticism is needed," he told reporters.

Labeling Chong a hardliner who will continue President No Tae-u's security-oriented style of rule, the opposition is demanding another prime minister be appointed and that the four cabinet ministers named Sunday be replaced with less hardline figures.

"The opposition has misgivings about me. I hope to show through my work that what they fear is far from my aims," he said.

When asked to describe the working style of the cabinet under him, Chong said it would be more administrative than political.

Commenting on recent trends in campus activism, he said problems could not be approached through security forces, restrictions or control.

"The first task is to correct the operational flaws in campus administration, the second is to correct the students' skewed viewpoint and the third is to provide the means for students to solve their problems themselves," Chong told reporters.

He remains firm in his belief that schoolteachers should not be allowed to unionize, Chong said when asked to comment on the outlawed National Teachers Union.

Chong, who tackled the problem head on two years ago as education minister, said a teachers' union was illegal.

"I tried hard to pursuade them (teachers), but many abandoned their profession. They now have become politicized and it is difficult not to question their motives," he said.

Chong on 'Transition to Democracy'

SK2705033991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's latest crisis was an unavoidable part of the transition to democracy and only the public could decide whether it would result in progress or in regress, Prime Minister Chong Won-sik said Monday.

The cabinet's foremost duty was to patch up the country and restore social stability, Chong said at a presentation ceremony in which he received his letter of appointment, promising to tackle every issue from inflation and housing to transportation.

"We have made marked progress toward democracy since President No Tae-u's pledged reforms of June 29, 1987. But unfortunately, several unexpected tragedies are shaking up the country," Chong said. "The crisis is a painful step closer to democracy, and whether the pain will become a meaningful experience for democratic progress or a regression without a way back is entirely up to us."

Chong, a 63-year-old former education minister, was named prime minister Friday as President No Tae-u tried to calm down surging anti-government sentiments after the police killing of a college student April 26.

No carried out a minor cabinet reshuffle Sunday, replacing four ministers, also a measure intended to restore calm. Chong's confirmation as prime minister needs approval by the National Assembly, where No's ruling party has a massive majority.

Relentless dialogue and persuasion, Chong said, are ways to logically solve the crisis.

"We will spare no efforts in answering the people's wish for political democracy and economic reforms while seeking normalcy in every corner of society," he said.

Four New Cabinet Ministers Named

SK2605082991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—Four cabinet colleagues out of the total 22 were replaced by South Korean President No Tae-u on Sunday in a partial cabinet reshuffle on the heels of the Friday's appointment of Chong Won-sik, former education minister, as prime minister.

The office of Bank Supervision and Examination Superintendent Yi Yong-man, 57, was named finance minister, former prosecutor general Kim Ki-chun, 51, justice minister, Vice Economic Planning Board Minister Chin Nyom, 50, Energy and Resources Minister and Korea Housing Bank Chairman An Pil-chun, 58, health and social affairs minister.

The announcement, made by senior presidential spokesman Yi Su- chong, came after No discussed the premier-designate Chong about it for 70 minutes at the presidential office of Chongwadae in the morning [sentence as received].

Addressing the four new ministers-designate, No said, "at such a critical moment both at home and aborad as this, an organic cooperative system is needed not only in the cabinet, centering around Chong, and but also between cabinet members and the ruling (Democratic Liberal) party."

"As people's wishes for social stability run high, I hope you will plunge efforts into firmly establishing legal order and, on the basis of it, solving the current economic problems facing the nation," he said.

No is scheduled to confer credentials upon the four on Monday morning and preside over government-party expanded meeting on Tuesday morning to come up with measures to help calm public sentiment disturbed by the police killing of a student demonstrator late last month.

Further New Appointments Named

SK2705100591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0933 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP)—Vice Energy and Resources Minister Kang Hyon-uk was named Monday vice minister of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) and Kim Si-hyong, assistant minister for industry at the Trade and Industry Ministry, to succeed Kang.

Kang, 53, is a native of Iksan, North Cholla Province. He graduated from Seoul National University and served as presidential secretary for economic affairs in 1985 and governor of his home province in 1988.

Kim, 52, was born in Yechon, North Kyongsang Province, and graduated from Seoul National University's Law School. He served as an expert member of the policy coordination office at the now-defunct Democratic Justice Party in the Fifth Republic and director-general of the Planning and Management board of the EPB.

Meanwhile, Administration Minister Yi Yon-taek said there would be no further change of seats in the vice minister-level posts and above in connection with Sunday's cabinet reshuffle affecting four ministers.

Opposition Protest New Cabinet

SK2605130191 Seoul YONHAP in English 1221 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's opposition parties, including the main New Democratic Party (NDP), on Sunday afternoon opened fires against the announcement of cabinet reshuffle, to replace four out of the total 22 posts, by President No Tae-u.

Standing under the volleys of oppositionists' cross fire are, among else, former Prosecutor-General Kim Ki-chun and Korea Housing Bank chairman An Pil-chun, who were named justice and health and social affairs minister, each, earlier in the day.

Since the fatal police beating of a demonstrator late last month, the oppositionists along with dissidents have demanded the whole cabinet resign to assume the responsibility for the killing. In response, No named Chong Won-sik new prime minister on Friday and took the next step of the reshuffle in addition to replacing home minster.

Pak Sang-chon, NDP spokesman, criticized No in a statement, "contrary to rising people's wishes to put an end to the current heavy-handed rule, No has made it clear that he will strengthen it through the cosmetic cabinet reshuffle."

"The public wishes to see the end of vicious cycles of brutal crackdowns and miserable struggles were shattered as former prosecutor-general, who introduced the heavy-handed rule, and former defense security commander were appointed justice and social and health affairs ministers, respectively," Pak said [sentence as received].

Censuring that No violated the Constitution in the process of appointing Chong new prime minister by not seeking for a necessary assent from the National Assembly, he said, "NDP demands the special National Assembly session be convened to correct the wrong."

Chang Sok-hwa, spokesman for the splinter Democratic Party, also elaborating upon the cases of Kim and An out of the four new ministers-designate, blamed the government for "disappointing people's aspirations for democratic reforms and the ending of heavy-handed rule."

Kim Tae-chung Demands Shakeup

SK2705072591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung demanded Monday that President No Tae-u undo his weekend cabinet reshuffle and carry out a "real" shakeup.

"No made it clear he is going full ahead with his hardline security-oriented regime," Kim said of Sunday's replacement of four ministers. The remarks are from the text of a speech prepared for Kim to give at a rally in Wonju, Kangwon Province, in the afternoon.

"In order to solve today's confusion and crisis, No must leave the Democratic Liberal Party and form a cabinet that is truly representative of all sectors of the nation. Unless he is willing to do this, No must subject himself to a confidence vote," Kim said.

The president replaced the prime minister Friday and named four new cabinet members to abate anti-government sentiment, which has been on the boil since five plainclothes riot policemen beat a demonstrator to death last month.

Opposition parties say the replacements are all hardliners and reflect No's refusal to give up security-oriented rule. Kim's New Democratic Party earlier in the day adopted a resolution demanding No repeal his nomination of former Education Minister Chong Won-sik as prime minister and carry out a real, broad shakeup.

Unless this demand was met, the resolution said, the party would wage an all-out war by all possible means.

Kim warned there would be no democratic reforms or political stability as long as "the second security cabinet" was in power.

He also called on the president to completely abandon pursuit of a parliamentary cabinet system of government, claiming such a pursuit would prolong the security-oriented regime.

Kim Tae-chung To Continue Rallies

SK2805060991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0520 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung brushed aside President No Tae-u's solutions to the national unrest Tuesday as too little, too late, and said he was going ahead with anti-government rallies.

"It is extremely regrettable that No emphasized stability and order but made clear he is continuing with his security-oriented rule," Kim said in reaction to the president's statement Tuesday.

Kim took issue with No's pledge to not introduce a parliamentary cabinet system against the people's will, saying the words left the president's basic position unchanged.

"He must leave no doubt that he will not seek such a change during his term," Kim said.

The cabinet system was one of the key issues No addressed in a nationally televised statement to his party and cabinet that was intended to restore calm after weeks of violent protests following the April 26 police killing of a demonstrator.

Oppositionists claim No and his ruling Democratic Liberal Party are secretly pursuing the change to extend their grip on power. They also say replacing the prime minister and four cabinet ministers was not enough to restore peace.

No appointed as prime minister the man who, as education minister, ousted more than 1,500 teachers for forming a union and named the symbol of his security-oriented rule as justice minister, Kim charged.

"What else can this be other than the same second cabinet? We will fight against the security-oriented regime at outdoor rallies and call for judgment in the local elections," he said.

Local polls are scheduled for next month in large cities and provinces, where party nominations are allowed.

Demonstrators, Police Clash Into Night 25 May

SK2605014991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—Violent street demonstrations, after a week-long respite, shook the nation again on Saturday evening as tens of thousands of dissidents took to the downtown areas of the capital and other 21 provincial cities to clash vehemently with riot policemen until late into the night.

Both the government's repeated warnings to sternly deal with any protesters and sporadic rain showers contributed to reducing the demonstrations in terms of scale and intensity, compared with major other street rallies set off by the fatal police beating of Kang Kyong-tae, 20, a Seoul collegian demonstrator, on April 26.

The protesters, mostly students, hurled firebombs and rocks in thick clouds of police-firing tear gas when their planned rallies for "cracking the heavy-handed ruling and establishing democratic government" mostly were foiled due to the heavy police blockade.

A 25-year-old university student was killed in street clashes at the capital in the evening. Kim Kui-chong, senior French at Sungkyunkwan University, died after she fell and was trampled by 20 other demonstrators while escaping from tear gas shells and the police chase, witnesses said.

Though unlike from Kang's, her death is feared to help bring the protest sentiment, which has been lying dormant since Kang's funeral on May 18, into its renewed life.

In a press conference in the night, the coalition of 55 dissident organizations, which was formed a day after Kang's death and led recent rallies and street protests, accused the police of "slaying Kim with its offensive, violent crackdowns upon protesters."

Three opposition parties and the nation's umbrella dissident organization, or Chonminnyon, also announced their statements immediately after Kim's death denouncing the government and its ruling party for lacking a resolute will towards democratic reforms.

The month-long street protests have been the most violent since No took office in early 1988. During the period from Kang's death to the funeral, the police fired over 100,000 tear gas shells and the ralliers threw almost the same number of firebombs, injuring about 3,000 people at both sides, according to a police tally on Friday.

To block the nationwide rallies and disperse the street demonstrators on the day, police deployed some 42,000 conscripted riot policemen across the nation with 21,000 in Seoul.

In Kwangju, a major southwestern provincial city, some 100,000 people held a road ritual for Pak Sung-hui at the city center. She, 20, a co-ed student, set herself ablaze protesting against Kang's death and eight other protesters made their self-immolation rituals. She died to be the sixth dead out of the total on last Sunday. [last two sentences as received]

Before gathering for the road ritual, the mourners held Pak's funeral service at her school of Chonnam National University and marched toward the city center. They could reach a last-minute negotiation with the police that the street ritual would be peaceful if the police keeps staying out of the rally site. [sentence as received] No big confrontations but some minor scuffles were reported.

In Seoul, students at 13 universities held their on-campus rallies in the morning and joined opposition politicians and dissident citizens for the rally, which was forced to be held at nearby Seoul National University Hospital instead of the originally planned site, dubbed as "collegians' street."

When the protesters grew to about 7,000 in number at around 5 p. m., they occupied an eight-lane downtown road and held battles with the police over the lane until 10 p.m.

Earlier in the day, the dissident coalition had an official inauguration ceremony for its self-imposed mission "to oust the undemocratic government" at the Myongdong Catholic Cathedral, where it is now headquartered. Faced with the government's bid to arrest its 150 key officials, the coalition uses the cathedral as a sanctified hideout.

The dissidents criticized the government in a statement of trying to solve the current conflict with "only a couple of deceitful and makeshift measures."

The government on Saturday released 74 political prisoners and dropped charges against 151 others according to the recent amendment of the National Security Law and on Friday appointed new prime minister in a prelude to a partial cabinet reshuffle in which about five ministers out of the total 22 are to be replaced.

However, the series of reconciliatory moves by the government are far from the origial demands of dissidents including resignation of the whole cabinet, abolition of the National Security Law and release of all over 1,000 political prisoners.

About 600 Buddhist monks and lay believers clashed with the police in their bid to mount a peace march after an anti-government rally at Chogyesa Temple, central Seoul, in the afternoon. They once occupied a rotary 500 meters away from the temple and went on a sit-in protest with indifference to rainfalls.

The rare street protest by Buddhists was ignited by the police firings of tear gas at a Buddhist procession to celebrate the Buddha's birthday on May 21. Their demands included No's apology for the police rudeness and the resignation of the director of the national police headquarter.

Dissidents To Step Up Protests

SK2705032791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u changed four cabinet ministers on Sunday to calm the month-long social and political unrest, but radical students and dissidents responded by threatening to heighten their anti-government protests.

At the center of their reaction lies the death of a student during an anti-government demonstration on Saturday. Kim Kui-chong, 25, tripped and was trampled to death by fellow protesters fleeing the batons of the riot police in thick clouds of tear gas.

"It was a violent murder as a result of excessive police force featured by beatings and the indiscriminate firing of tear gas," the coalition of 55 dissident organizations that has been organizing the protests told a press conference Sunday.

"It was unavoidable under this government, which denies the people's demand for an end to heavy-handed rule and tries to gloss over the crisis with a cosmetic cabinet reshuffle," charged the coalition, formed after a demonstrator was beaten to death by the police on April 26.

Kim, a French senior at Seoul's Sungkyunkwan University, was among at least 7,000 protesters who occupied an eight-lane road and clashed vehemently with tear gas-firing police. In order to disperse and arrest violent protesters, plainclothes riot police were dispatched to the scene.

The coalition, jointly with the university's student council and university graduates, said it will hold a rally to demand dissolution of the plainclothes riot police at Myongdong Cathedral on Tuesday and mount massive rallies nationwide on Saturday.

Pan-sungkyun Committee, comprising 10 organizations such as the students and professors' councils at the university, will join Tuesday's rally and hold a "peace march" to Paek Hospital, where Kim's body is in the morgue.

On Sunday, some 700 students and citizens, including prominent dissident leaders the Rev. Mun Ik-kwan and Paek Ki-wan, held a protest rally at the cathedral and marched to the hospital.

Before prosecutors could conduct an autopsy on Kim's body, now guarded by students armed with steel clubs, a coalition spokesman demanded that those responsible for the excessive police suppression be punished.

A six-member fact-finding team headed by the chairman of the radical People's Party's labor committee told a news conference, attended by four witnesses, at the morgue on Sunday that Kim was not trampled to death but was asphyxiated by tear gas.

Dissidents Prevent Autopsy on Coed

SK2805060391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0501 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)—Prosecutors and dissidents, in a side-show to the street protests that have convulsed the nation on and off for the last five weeks, are battling verbally over the deaths of a dissident activist and a student.

Since a demonstrator was beaten to death by the police on April 26, disturbances have been fanned amid intense mutual distrust by nine protest self-immolations and dozens of violent street clashes.

The prosecution says it intends to conduct an autopsy of Kim Kui-chung, 25, who was found dead after a violent street clash in downtown Seoul on Saturday.

Students charge that the French senior at Seoul's Songgyungwan University was killed by the police overreacting to a protest and have vowed to block the autopsy until the prosecution punishes those responsible for her "murder."

The prosecution is demanding that the corpse, now guarded by students armed with steel pipes at a hospital morgue, be handed over.

"It is impossible to mete out punishment without knowing what caused her death," a prosecution spokesman said.

An initial police investigation concluded that Kim was trampled by fellow protesters, who had been chased by the police, but students and dissidents say her death was directly or indirectly the result of excessive police force.

Another spat revolves around Kim Ki-sol, 25, who jumped off a roof after dousing himself in paint thinner and igniting it early this month. He left a note, the authenticity of which is much in dispute, denouncing the government for the April 26 fatal police beating.

The nearly month-long argument began when the prosecution said Kim, an official of an umbrella dissident organization, did not write the note. It accused Kang Ki-hun, 27, also an official at the organization, of writing it and instigating the death.

"Now that investigation of the writing has fully proved that Kang wrote the will for Kim, we are going to arrest him," according to the prosecution. An arrest warrant on charges of instigating and helping a suicide was issued for Kang at the weekend.

A spokesman for the prosecution said Tuesday that serious consideration was being given to serving the warrant by sending investigators to Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul, where Kang and some 100 dissident activists, organizers of the recent nationwide protests, have taken sanctuary.

If a decision has been made, the prosecution says the arrest will be made as early as Tuesday afternoon in the presence of reporters.

Kang, strongly insisting he was not involved in Kim's death, wrote out a part of the will before journalists and demanded the prosecution provide proof that his handwriting was identical to that in the will.

The prosecution said it is not worth examining the copy.

"It is very clear that Kang intentionally changed his writing style to make it look different from that in the will," it said.

The cathedral is temporary headquarters of a coalition comprising 55 dissident organizations. Not only Kang but most officials of the coalition are on the police wanted list.

The prosecution was going to raid the cathedral Saturday to arrest Kang and the dissident leaders, but abstained at the last minute at the request of church authorities.

President No Tae-u Promises Economic Reform

SK2805023591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u repeated his vow to crack down on violent demonstrations Tuesday, promised wide economic reforms and said he would not seek a parliamentary cabinet system of government if the public were against it.

Covering social, economic and administrative issues in a nationally televised address to his party and the cabinet, No expounded on the political controversy over revising the Constitution to create a parliamentary cabinet system.

"I said in my June 29 declaration that I favor the system. But no matter how good the motive, the system cannot and should not be established against the people's will," No said. "I have never faltered in my determination to not seek constitutional change without the people's consent."

Despite undying waves of anti-government demonstrations, the president promised to safeguard peaceful protests as the freest form of expression in a democratic society by amending pertinent laws but condemned the use of violence to further political goals.

"Protests should not jeopardize public security in any way," the president said. "People should never attempt to achieve their goals through violence. The government will take no step backward in fighting against public-threatening demonstrations."

Unrest has raged since the April 26 killing of 20-year-old student Kang Kyong-tae, who was fatally beaten by riot policemen, and the president's statement was meant as a solution to the crisis and to restore calm.

No replaced the prime minister and four cabinet members to abate growing anti-government sentiment.

Opposition parties additionally charged that No and his party were secretly plotting to replace the current presidential system with a parliamentary cabinet system to prolong their hold on power. This was the root of the current national crisis, they claimed, demanding the president publicly renounce such plans.

Promising democratization within his Democratic Liberal Party, No suggested that the party's next presidential candidate be elected through open competition.

"One place where democracy has not taken root is in the ruling and opposition camps," No said. "All important matters must be solved through fair, democratic means."

The government, he said, must focus on successfully carrying out upcoming elections. Local polls are planned in major cities and provinces next month, general elections are due early next year and there must be a presidential election before No's term ends in February 1993.

No, promising comprehensive economic reforms, named inflation control, public housing, real estate speculation and agriculture development as key issues.

The government, business and the general public all had to do their part, the president said. The government should control utility charges, businesses should boost price competitiveness and workers should refrain from excessive wage demands.

The government would push full speed ahead with its four-year plan to provide 2 million housing units, he said, adding that the housing shortage must be solved at all costs.

Tax reforms, anti-real estate speculation measures, improved industrial competitiveness and investment in infrastructure highlighted No's economic reforms.

He also expressed deep concern about the conditions for Korean farmers, saying they need special attention.

"The Uruguay Round must be taken as an opportunity for the country to create better working and living conditions for its farmers," No said.

Market Accord With U.S. Termed 'Humiliating'

SK2805020891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 91 p 8

["News in Review" by Assistant Economic Editor Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] While the people's concern has been centered on political news in the vortex of glowing anti-government protests, a laughable deal, though very important to the national interest, was made by Korea and the United States last week. That was the encounter between top financial policymakers of the two countries. The venue of the hurriedly-arranged meeting was neither Seoul nor Washington D.C. They met at an unknown place in Tokyo. The purpose of their meeting was to discuss Korea's projected liberalization of its financial market.

The result of the short binational meeting was shocking and its effects will be far-reaching. Looking at the outcome of the Tokyo talks, the word "humiliating concession" has been on the tip of Koreans' tongues. In a word, all that the U.S. wanted to achieve was achieved. There was nothing that Korea earned from bargaining with the U.S. The sole thing Korea got from the United States was its "verbal praise."

The promises Korea gave to its negotiating partner are numerous and extensive—equivalent to equal treatment to foreign financial institutions.

Foreign banks and securities companies will be able to do business freely under the same conditions applied to their domestic counterparts. With the removal of all restrictions, the domestic financial market confronts untold enormous challenges with a massive influx of foreign capital in banking, brokerage, and investment trust services.

Realistically, opening of Korea's financial market has been construed as "inevitable" in view of the progress of the Uruguay Round talks for free talks and the current moves toward economic regionalism. The problem is the cause and timing. It is customary that all international talks be held on the basis of reciprocity and rationalism. The problem with the just-ended ROK-U.S. talks lies in procedural matter rather than the result itself. Ostensibly aware of possible criticism over the "awkward" manner they have been taken in which the meeting was arranged, Korean officials have been referring to the Tokyo talks as an "informal get-together."

The two nations were originally to hold their regular financial policy talks (FPT) in Seoul May 16-17 at the U.S. urging, when outgoing finance minister Chong Yong-ui met U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady at the inaugural session of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London last month. But, Charles Dallara, chief American delegate to the FPT, expressed difficulty in holding the U.S.-suggested Seoul meeting for some reasons, postponing it to sometime in the latter half of this year. A major reason was that the U.S. has no time to negotiate with Korea as it had to concentrate on discussing removal of structural trade and investment barriers with Japanese officials in Tokyo. Another is that U.S. chief negotiator Dallara will leave the Treasury Department as assistant secretary to become a banking manager in mid-June. He telephoned the Finance Ministry and said that the talks would have to wait until his successor was picked, probably in the latter of this year.

As the U.S. unilaterally notified the postponement, the Finance Ministry suggested that its officials visit Washington to explain Korea's market liberalization policy. The bid was turned down by the U.S. side, which later expressed hope to meet with Korean officials in Tokyo, taking advantage of a Japan visit to discuss structural reforms. The Tokyo meeting was arranged in this shameful manner between Dallara and Yi Hwan-kyun, assistant minister for planning and management.

Here, the question is: Why did the Korean side awkwardly advance a financial meeting with the U.S.? Officials here explain that their hurry is to present a liberalization timetable so as to deter the U.S. Congress from passing the so-called "Riegle bill," providing legal ground to retaliate against the countries discriminating against the American financial institutions.

This time, the question continues: Why does only Korea have to hastily react to the possible impact of the bill? The Korean response to the American retaliation-related legislation is compared with one Japan showed in last week's Tokyo session, where there were no major concessions to its powerful trading partner. Another question being raised is whether the situation was changing so urgently that it was necessary to grasp the collar of the outgoing negotiator (Dallara). By most accounts, it is hard to understand what position the Seoul side has taken in regard to its liberalization policy.

The need for ironing out differences of opinions on economic issues before the Korea-U.S. summit talks scheduled in July is also cited as a non-negligible factor, which caused the financial policy talks to be more concessive to the U.S. side.

In particular, the Korean government assured that it will consult with foreign financial institutions in mapping out major liberalization policies. This is a major turnaround in the stance of the government, which has ruled out intervention by foreign institutions.

In general, negotiations between countries are an endless deal of give and take. The Korea-offered package of market liberalization does not mean an end to the negotiations, rather it heralds the beginning. Demands by powerful economies including the U.S. are never-ending. In this view, the Tokyo meeting can be said to have set a bad example for trade diplomacy involving Korea.

Burma

Attorney General Condoles Death of Rajiv Gandhi

BK2305145491 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] A condolence book was opened on 23 May at the residence of the Indian ambassador to the Union of Myanmar [Burma] at No. 35, Than-ta-man Road, following the death of the former prime minister of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who was assassinated on 21 May. In this connection, Attorney General U Tha Dun, acting on behalf of the Union of Myanmar Government, registered his name in the book of condolences at 1000 today.

Also present were Thura U Aung Htet, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department; U Pe Thein Tin, deputy director general of that department; Mr. P.M.S. Malik, Indian ambassador to Myanmar; Counselor Mr. (B.K. Mitra); and Colonel (A.K. Chopra), military attache.

Delegation Returns From PRC Narcotics Talks

BK2605075691 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the foreign ministry's Political Department, arrived back in Yangon [Rangoon] by aircraft this morning after attending a meeting in Beijing on bilateral cooperation in combatting narcotics and signing a protocol for construction of two border bridges.

U Ohn Gyaw and the Myanmar [Burmese] delegation were welcomed at the airport by responsible personnel of the ministries concerned and PRC ambassador Mr. Cheng Ruisheng.

While in Beijing, U Ohn Gyaw and Mr. Qi Huaiyuan, PRC vice-minister for foreign affairs, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments on 11 May 1991.

The Myanmar delegation was also received by PRC premier Li Peng.

U Ohn Gyaw; Mr. G. Giacomelli, acting chairman of the UN International Narcotic Drugs Control Program [as heard]; and Mr. Gu Linfang, PRC vice-minister of public security, signed a memorandum of understanding on narcotics suppression on 14 May.

During the visit, U Ohn Gyaw also held cordial talks on bilateral matters with Mr. Qi Huaiyuan, PRC vice-minister for foreign affairs. He also held discussions with personnel concerned in Yunnan and Shanghai.

Minister Returns From PRC, Philippines 27 May

BK2705142591 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Lieutenant General Chit Swe, minister of agriculture and forests and livestock breeding and fisheries, and his entourage who, at the invitation of Mr. He Zhiqiang, governor of Yunnan Province, and Mr. Senen Bacani, minister [title as heard] of agriculture of the Philippines, visited the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Philippines to promote friendly ties and mutually beneficial economic cooperation, returned to Yangon [Rangoon] by air at 1230 today.

The minister and his entourage were welcomed back at Yangon airport by Lt. Gen. Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs and information and culture; Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon Military Command; Brigadier General Abel, minister of planning and finance and trade; Mr. (Qi Zheda), counselor of the PRC Embassy; Mr. (Roberto Basilio), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippines Embassy; and directors general, managing directors, and responsible officials under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and Livestock Breeding and Fisheries.

'Kachin Youth' Cancel Party, Return to School

BK2305160591 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 May 91

[Announcement No. 926 issued by the Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar on 23 May, 1991]

[Text] Subject: Cancellation of registration as a political party of Union of Kachin Youth Led by Kachin University Students, UKY.

1. The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections issued Announcement No. 94 on 5 November 1988 permitting registration as a political party, under Section 5.A of the Political Parties Law, the Union of Kachin Youth Led by Kachin University Students, which is located at No. 204, Yuzana Ward, Myitkyina, Kachin State.

2. Presently, the Central Executive Committee of the party has unanimously sought the annulment of the party registration to this commission as the student members of the party wish to return to school. Accordingly, the commission hereby declares that the registration of the Union of Kachin Youth Led by Kachin University Students has been annulled with effect from 23 May 1991.

By the authority vested in me.
[Signed] Aye Maung, secretary.

Insurgents Burn, Loot Village in South 18 May

BK2705091291 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Insurgents have been distrupting peace and tranquility in villages and have been using various unscrupulous means with the intention of destroying the harmony of people living and working peacefully.

Thus, at about 0600 in the morning of 18 May, a combined force of about 40 Htoo Tha-led KNU [Karen National Union] and ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] insurgents entered Thawetkone village of Palaw township. They set fire to houses and took from the villagers their hard earned cash and valuables.

The fire destroyed 16 houses. The insurgents took 60,000 kyat [approximately US$10,000] in cash, four gold chains, four gold rings, three wall clocks, two cassette recorders, three wrist watches, and other things from the villagers.

It has been learned that our Armed Forces columns were pursuing the fleeing insurgents immediately after the incident was reported.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Says Time for East 'To Overtake' West

BK2705093691 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0836 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 27 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said the golden age of Western civilisation was coming to an end because they had succumbed to their weaknesses.

He added that the Western civilisation was waning and the West no longer had the will to strengthen their own civilisation.

He said history had always shown that the fall of one civilisation would be replaced by another and it was time for the eastern nations to overtake the West.

"The rise of Japan and South Korea showed that the Asian countries could do as well if not better than the Western nations. Japan has developed so well that it can now buy the whole of the United States.

"It did not matter if it took a long time to achieve the status of a developed country so long as the development was built on a strong and sure foundation," Dr. Mahathir said.

He reiterated Malaysia was not interested in being labelled a newly-industrialised country as it was a trick of the West to make use of the label to undermine the country's economy.

The prime minister said the Western countries could no longer compete with the Japanese.

"The main type of car being exported by the United States is Honda, which is a Japanese car. In Britain, they produce a car called Rover Sterling which is in fact the Japanese car Honda Legend," he added.

He said there was no reason why Malaysia could not emulate or surpass the Japanese.

"We must become as far-sighted as the Japanese and reinvest our profits in order to achieve long-term profit," he said.

Mahathir Claims Government Aware of 'Agents'

BK2605142591 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has disclosed that certain semi-political groups in Malaysia are acting as Western agents and misleading Malaysians on the interpretation of democracy. The prime minister said some of the minority activists were being financed by those countries and the Government of Malaysia knew who they were. He said such people will destroy democracy.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was talking to reporters after speaking on [words indistinct] at the Municipal Hall in Seremban. He said Malaysia does not want Western-style democracy, democracy with unlimited freedom giving priority to individual freedom. Malaysia wants democracy which gives priority to society and the interests of the majority. Nevetheless, the government did not ignore the interests of the minority in Malaysia. But they should not attempt to control the situation in this country.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said such groups were very critical because they were afraid of direct involvement in politics for fear of being rejected by the majority. He said they have become agents of Western countries as though they were still under colonialism. They still think in terms of the people under colonial rule and act like minors and whatever was said by the mentor nations, these people without thinking would repeat it. Asked whether the agents he mentioned were real agents or groups influenced by the West, the prime minister said there are real agents who are being indeed financed from overseas and the government knows who they are.

Singapore

Japanese Parliamentarians Arrive in Singapore

OW2705135691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Singapore, May 27 KYODO—A group of Japanese Diet members arrived here Monday for informal talks with their Singaporean counterparts.

This is the second such visit by Japanese parliamentarians since mutual exchanges with Singapore began in 1987.

The delegation, led by Ippei Koyama, vice president of the House of Councillors, is visiting at the invitation of Singapore's speaker of parliament, Tan Soo Khoon, who led a delegation to Japan last October.

The team, which includes politicians from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, and Komeito, will call on Suppiah Dhanabalan, Singapore's acting minister for foreign affairs, during their stay.

Cambodia

U.S. Red Cross 'Might' Work in Kompong Speu

BK2705092491 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0445 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 27—The American Red Cross is likely to set up a humanitarian operation here, reliable sources were quoted by AFP as saying Saturday.

A representative of the powerful national society visited Phnom Penh earlier this year to examine the possibilities of sending a team to work in Cambodia.

Mi Samedi, a senior official of the Cambodian Red Cross, reportedly visited the United States recently for further talks on the issue.

The American Red Cross might take over running of the provincial hospital in nearby Kompong Speu.

The Australian Red Cross currently has a medical team working in Kompong Speu but is considering curtailing their assistance program, the sources said.

It was not immediately clear if the American Red Cross had made a final decision on whether or not to come here, but sources reckoned they would send a team later this year.

The American Red Cross gains some financial assistance from the U.S. Government.

American aid workers and organisations already work on humanitarian projects in Cambodia.

British Diplomats Hold Talks With Officials

BK2705075291 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0454 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 27—Two British diplomats left here Friday after holding talks with senior officials on a Cambodian peace plan.

Bangkok-based First Secretary Andrew George and Paul Reddcliffe of the Foreign Office Research and Analysis Department under the British Foreign Ministry arrived here May 17 to hold talks with Cambodian officials, including Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, Deputy Foreign Minister Phi Thach, and Deputy Minister Attached to the Cabinet Uch Kim-an. They were also received by Deputy Prime Minister Kong Sam-ol.

The British diplomats visited projects in nearby provinces funded by the British Government through UN agencies and British charities such as Oxfam [Oxford Committee for Famine Relief], Christian Outreach, and Voluntary Service Overseas.

According to official British figures cited by AFP, the aid was worth 2.36 million pounds (4.13 million dollars) between 1988 and March this year.

France Liberte Head Danielle Mitterrand Arrives

BK2705091891 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0448 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK may 27—Danielle Mitterrand arrived here Sunday as head of the non-governmental organisation France Liberte which has been operating here since 1984.

Mrs. Mitterrand arrived overland from Southern Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City and was due to visit projects partially funded by France Liberte, notably Phnom Penh University.

She was scheduled to meet Prime Minister Hun Sen at a dinner he is going to host in her honour Monday and meet Foreign Minister Hor Namhong.

France has boosted cultural ties with Cambodia in the past years and sent a deputy minister to open a branch of the Alliance Francaise in September last year.

She was expected to visit a number of momentos tracing the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot clique during its reign from 1975-79, and to travel to Siem Reap in the northwest Tuesday to see the ancient Angkor Temple complex. She also planned to meet overseas aid workers on Sunday evening.

Role 'Humanitarian', Not Political

BK2605142491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 25 (AFP)—Danielle Mitterrand arrived here Sunday as head of the non-governmental organisation France Libertes, which has operated in war-torn Cambodia since 1984.

"She's coming to see what the foundation has done since," a delegation member said of the wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, adding: "She's coming in a humanitarian role, not at all political."

Mrs. Mitterrand arrived overland from southern Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City and was due to visit projects partially funded by France Libertes, notably Phnom Penh University.

The French first lady was also set to meet Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen at a dinner he is hosting in her honour Monday and would probably pay a courtesy visit on Foreign Minister Hor Namhong.

Delegation members stressed that she was not coming here in her capacity as the wife of the French president but as head of a French non-governmental organisation.

"She's going to meet Cambodian people to understand Cambodia and the situation today, above all in the social and economic fields," an aide said. But observers reckoned that political affairs would certainly be brought up, above all moves to end Cambodia's long civil war.

France neither recognises the Phnom Penh Government nor the Khmer Rouge-spearheaded three-party resistance alliance, but has played a major role in trying to resolve the conflict.

Paris has also boosted cultural ties with this former French protectorate in the past year and in late September sent a deputy minister to open a branch of the Alliance Francaise.

Mrs. Mitterrand was scheduled to visit Monday mementos here to the brutal Khmer Rouge rule of 1975-79 and travel to Siem Reap in the northwest Tuesday to see the ancient Angkor Temple complex.

She was also scheduled to meet overseas aid workers on Sunday evening.

She will return to Ho Chi Minh City on Wednesday and fly to central Vietnam's Da Nang Thursday before flying to Laos Friday on the final leg of her Indochina tour.

Mrs. Mitterrand, while in Hanoi, met Vietnam Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and General Vo Nguyen Giap, who engineered the defeat of French colonial forces at Dienbienphu in 1954.

But she told reporters she was sad not to have seen old friend Duong Thu Huong, a dissident writer arrested last month for allegedly giving secret information about Vietnam's domestic situation to other countries.

Delegation Pays Respects at Indian Embassy

BK2405122591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] On the morning of 24 May, a high-ranking party, state, and front delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, secretary general of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia [SOC], went to the Indian Embassy in Cambodia to pay a tribute to the soul of His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, former Indian prime minister and president of the Congress Party (I), who died on 21 May.

The delegation included Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and of the front's National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade General Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Chhum, standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade General Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; Comrade Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Hor Namhong, foreign minister.

On that occasion, the SOC party-state leaders signed their names on an obituary in the condolences book expressing regret over the death of His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, an outstanding statesman of India.

The obituary stressed: the demise of His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi is a tremendous loss for the Indian Government and people and a most regrettable loss for the Cambodian people because he had always cared for the profound spiritual and political relations, fair cooperation, and the world's great nonaligned family.

Opposition to Khmer Rouge Return Stressed

BK2505085991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 May 91

[Station commentary: "The Question of Genocide and the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The question of genocide was considered by JIM-1 [first Jakarta informal meeting] and JIM-2 as one of the two key issues of the settlement of the Cambodian problem—the genocide and the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia. However, as one key issue—the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia—has been definitively resolved, some people pretend to ignore the other. Worse, those people are even attempting to put the ringleaders of the genocidal regime on the same footing as the victims as well.

In the first half of this century, humanity sentenced the ringleaders of the Nazi Hitlerite regime in the Nuremberg court. But in the 1980's, a number of people pretended to ignore the Cambodian people's and the international community's demands that the ringleaders of the genocidal Pol Pot regime be tried in the Nuremberg court for their crimes and slaughter of over three million Cambodian people during a period of only three years, eight months, and 20 days.

Over the past 12 years, the State of Cambodia has been the only force which has used all kinds of measures to block, come hell or high water, the return of the barbarous regime unprecedented in the history of mankind. However, a number of people who have always boasted about their patriotism and some countries which have claimed that they respect democracy and human rights have not only not shared the worry of the Cambodian people, but have also provided assistance through crafty means to the bloodthirsty clique. So the fact that the Polpotists have been able to survive so far is not because they have been powerful, but it is because a handful of people have served as their front and covered them up and also because some reactionary countries continue to sustain their lifeline. In the past 12 years, there has been no sign showing that the Pol Pot gang has changed its savage and violent nature. This means that the Pol Pot genocidal regime continues to threaten the lives and the supremacy of the Cambodian race. Faced with this, our people have earnestly demanded that preventive measures against the return to power of the bloodthirsty gang be explicitly introduced. To date, in our view, it seems there has been a unanimous agreement on preventing the Pol Pot clique from returning to power, but in concrete practice, there have been no effective measures adopted yet.

Some opinions have demanded that the Cambodian parties be disarmed and their armies demobilized so as to create a neutral atmosphere for elections. But in doing so they forget that the Pol Pot gang is a group of bandits having no specific bases and that in the past, they concealed huge amounts of arms and ammunition in the jungle that they can use at any time. The State of Cambodia's Armed Forces, as a regular army, has well established bases and can be easily controlled and disarmed. As such, those proposed measures are aimed at only providing the bloodthirsty Pol Pot clique with the opportunity to wrest back power at ease. This is why our people have demanded that the political and military status quo be maintained until a new government is established via correct and just elections.

The Cambodian people desire to have a lasting and stable peace without threat from the Pol Pot gang. Therefore, concrete preventive measures should be taken against the recurrence of the genocidal regime in conformity with the international convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes of genocide and with the Human Rights Commission's resolutions on crimes.

The Cambodian people can in no way accept any solution which does not clearly define measures to prevent the recurrence of the genocidal regime on Cambodian soil.

Son Sann's Call To Accept UN Plan Criticized

BK2605100191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 May 91

[Station commentary: "Son Sann's Step Backward"]

[Text] It is only another week before the planned meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Jakarta. This SNC meeting takes place in a fine atmosphere due to the acceptance by all warring Cambodian parties of a voluntary cease-fire appealed for by the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] cochairmen and the UN secretary general. Furthermore, Ali Alatas has also revealed the agenda of the meeting, namely that at this session of the SNC, 15 persons will attend: six from Phnom Penh, six from the other Cambodian side, one from France, one from the United Nations, and the host. Also, they will discuss how to achieve a rapprochement between the SNC and the UN representative's role in free elections, the implementation of the cease-fire, and the issue of preventing the genocidal regime's return. All this has made the Cambodian people, as well as the peace- and justice-loving international public, very optimistic about the SNC meeting this time around.

However, an ominous cloud suddenly covers this optimism. This is the thoughtless statement by Son Sann who rashly appealed to all warring Cambodian parties to accept in full at this SNC meeting the so-called UN draft peace plan. We ask this question: Is Son Sann above the PICC cochairmen, the United Nations, and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC]?

Everyone knows that at the SNC meeting in Paris in December 1990, the cochairmen, UN Deputy Secretary General Ahmed Raffiuddin, and those who have worked out the UN peace plan's documents, did not even force warring Cambodian parties to accept this draft in full because this is a draft which has to go through repeated discussions in order to achieve an agreement. Did Son Sann remember that in the last statement of the meeting in December 1990 it was clearly stated that all Cambodian parties accept the majority of the basic points and that the remaining points will be discussed by the coordinating committee and among the SNC members? If the last statement so clearly says so, why does Son Sann force others to accept the plan in full by avoiding discussions on the remaining points, which are within the SNC's sovereignty? This is a giant step backward for Son Sann. It will lead the SNC meeting this time around to again encounter obstacles. Furthermore, this is Son Sann's policy of kowtowing to the Pol Pot clique's line.

Everyone knows that in the last few days, the Pol Pot clique has shouted about its demand on warring Cambodian parties, the State of Cambodia in particular, to fully accept the UN draft peace plan; otherwise this group will continue to fuel the war in Cambodia. The Pol Pot clique is in great panic about the discussions and alterations of the UN peace plan, particularly the points on which national and international opinions have demanded the inclusion of measures to be adopted in order to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power.

Does Son Sann pay any attention to this point? Does he take part in worrying with the Cambodian people, who are afraid of Pol Pot's return, or does he share the Pol Pot group's concern about Pol Pot being barred from access to power? If Son Sann thinks about the Cambodian people's interests, he should sincerely take part in discussing the remaining issues in order to make new steps toward a long-lasting peace without the threat of the genocidal regime.

As far as the State of Cambodia side is concerned, it always comes to forums for discussing the Cambodian problem with new constructive proposals full of goodwill, and with a spirit of high responsibility toward the future destiny of the nation and people. The State of Cambodia side recently made great concessions aimed at quickly ending the protracted war in Cambodia, to the point that the other Cambodian side took advantage of the State of Cambodia's goodwill and concessions to bargain and make a strategic profit.

At the SNC meeting this time around, just as at previous forums, one cannot demand that the State of Cambodia side alone make concessions. And if the Pol Pot clique's line continues to be towed, the war in Cambodia will continue to rage. Serious consequences will fall only on innocent Cambodian people. Therefore, Son Sann ought to think long and hard if he does not want his renown and prestige to vanish from history's pages.

'Coalition Troops' Attack Government Positions

BK2805061791 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0449 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 28—The Khmer coalition troops have continued to attack government positions in violation of the cease-fire in southern, northern and northwestern provinces between May 20-26.

Men of the Pol Pot faction on May 21 fired dozens of shells of 82 and 75 mm recoilless gun on an area 13km northwest of the district town of Phnum Srok, Banteay Meanchey Province. The day before, two enemy truckloads of ammunition were sent to that area.

In Battambang Province, the enemy troops on May 24 fired six shells of 82 mm gun on a government post 18km west of Bavel District. The following day, they fired 30 shells of 130 mm artillery into areas near Phum Tuol Village and the Fourth Division stronghold, same province.

In military operations violating the cease-fire which they undertook to observe, troops loyal to Son Sann on May 21 sent 20 truckloads of ammunition to two areas three and four kilometers northwest of Svay Chek, Banteay Meanchey Province. Two days later, three enemy truckloads of munitions were also sent to Treah, Don Noy and Phum Chabchao areas, same province.

In the coastal province of Kampot, the enemy troops on May 25 launched a three-hour offensive against the government forces in an area 19km northwest of Kompong Trach District.

The coalition troops on May 26 also conducted sabotage acts on Baray and Santuk Districts, Kompong Thom Province.

Returnees Welcomed in 1990-91 Dry Season Noted

BK2805030891 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] During the 1990-91 dry season, the 2d Military Region welcomed 1,022 returnees who brought along nearly 600 assorted weapons. These returnees include 489 Polpotists, 138 Sonsannians, and 395 Sihanoukists. Taking the lead in this work was Kompong Thom Province which welcomed 934 returnees who brought along 482 assorted weapons.

Also during this dry season, the 4th Military Region welcomed 1,427 returnees who brought along 771 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. These returnees include 314 Polpotists, 960 Sonsannians, and 153 Sihanoukists.

In the same period, Banteay Meanchey Province welcomed 811 returnees with 440 assorted weapons.

Also during 1990-91 dry season, Siem Reap Province welcomed 616 returnees, including 168 Polpotists, 334 Sonsannians, and 114 Sihanoukists, who brought along 330 assorted weapons.

Ali Alatas Invites SNC Members to Jakarta

BK2505012691 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 May 91

[Ali Alatas' message inviting the 12 members of the Cambodian Supreme National Council to attend the Jakarta Meeting from 2 to 4 June—dated 17 May]

[Text] His Royal Highness, Your Excellencies: At our meeting on 21-23 December 1990, the co-chairmen presented a draft agreement on a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem based on the framework document of the Perm Five [five permanent members of the UN Security Council] dated 28 August 1990. Afterward, the co-chairmen continued to consult with the Cambodian leaders and the members of the Supreme National Council [SNC] as well as with the Vietnamese and Thai Governments, the UN secretary general, and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC].

Moreover, on 22 April 1991, the Paris conference co-chairmen and the UN secretary general launched an appeal calling on all the parties involved in the Cambodian conflict to implement a temporary cease-fire. This is to create a favorable atmosphere with a view to successfully achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. And the co-chairmen and the UN secretary general were very pleased with the acceptance of the appeal by all the Cambodian parties.

Now, the co-chairmen intend to convene a second meeting with the SNC members in Jakarta. The meeting is the continuation of the talks in Paris in December 1990. On this issue, the co-chairmen also held a consultative meeting with the SNC members on the replacement of the three SNC members representing Phnom Penh. Through the consultation, the co-chairmen were of the opinion that there was no problem with the replacement. As such, at the next meeting between the co-chairmen and the SNC members, remaining essential differences could be discussed.

In light of the progress of the situation and in order to prevent the talks from being blocked and losing time, the co-chairmen—the Indonesian and French foreign ministers—would like to invite Your Excellencies to participate in the meeting between the co-chairmen and the SNC members so as to continue discussing the aforementioned remaining questions. The meeting will be organized in Jakarta from 2 to 4 June 1991.

We are absolutely confident that the progress of the talks will clear the way for the reconvening of the meeting of the coordinating committee at an early date.

Hoping to receive your early reply agreeing to attend the meeting, please Your Excellencies accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Jakarta, 17 May 1991.
[Signed] Ali Alatas.

Khieu Samphan Accepts Invitation

BK2505015491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] On 22 May, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and Cambodian vice president in charge of Foreign Affairs, wrote to His Excellency Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister and co-chairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

The following is the full text of the message:

Your Excellency: I have the honor and pleasure to receive your message dated 17 May 1991. I would like to thank you for inviting us to attend the Jakarta meeting between the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the members of the Supreme National Council from 2 to 4 June 1991. We, as the two other parties of the Cambodian National Resistance, have, on several occasions, requested the meeting be held as soon as possible. So, on His Excellency Son Sen's behalf and in my own name, I would like to confirm with Your Excellency that we will go and participate in the Jakarta meeting from 2 to 4 June 1991 at your invitation.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to again express profound gratitude to you for striving to organize the Jakarta meeting with the intent of paving the way for the reconvening of the meeting of the coordinating committee of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia at an earliest date.

Your Excellency, please, accept my highest regards.
[Dated] 22 May 1991.
[Signed] Khieu Samphan.

Sihanouk: 'No Proposal' To Make in Jakarta

BK2805084691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Bangkok, May 28 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Tuesday that he would support any decision adopted unanimously at a forthcoming meeting of Cambodia's warring factions.

However a statement issued by his office here said he had "no proposal to make" at the June 2-4 meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), a body made up of representatives of the Phnom Penh government and its guerrilla foes.

Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's former monarch and the nominal leader of the guerrilla coalition dominated by the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, a radical Marxist group, is not an SNC member. But the prince, who still commands wide respect internationally, has been invited by Indonesian President Suharto to travel to Jakarta at the time of the SNC talks.

Prince Sihanouk's followers form one of two small noncommunist factions allied to the Khmer Rouge against the Phnom Penh government installed by Vietnam.

In his statement the prince indicated he "will support all decisions unanimously made in Jakarta." He stressed that his trip to the Indonesian capital and a prior short visit here were private and that he did not intend to meet the press.

According to Sihanoukist faction officials, the former monarch, who is currently in Beijing, is expected on Friday for a 24-hour stay before proceeding to Jakarta.

SRV's Cease-Fire Extension 'Maneuver' Viewed

BK2505084791 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 May 91

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy's Cease-Fire Extension Maneuver Is for Vietnam To Prepare and Strengthen Its Forces To Continue Attacking and Occupying Cambodia"]

[Text] At Vietnam's order, puppet and traitor to the nation Hun Sen recently told reporters that his clique is not prepared to accept the documents of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and that at the forthcoming meeting in Jakarta, he will put forward new proposals and ask that the cease-fire be extended until the signing of an agreement on solving the Cambodian problem.

People ask this question: If Vietnam and its puppets, traitors to the nation, and lackeys do not accept the UNSC five permanent members' documents, how can there be an agreement on solving the Cambodian problem? The framework document of the UNSC five permanent members has been adopted since August 1990, almost a year ago. If Vietnam and the puppets are genuinely sincere and want to solve the Cambodian problem politically and comprehensively, they ought to have accepted these documents. The fact that Vietnam and the puppets have been putting off, delaying, or hindering the implementation of the UNSC five permanent members' documents to this day clearly shows that Vietnam refuses to solve and end its war of aggression in Cambodia in acordance with these documents.

In this case, what is the purpose of the cease-fire extension of Vietnam and the puppets? Do Vietnam and the puppets have the goodwill and sincerity to implementing this cease-fire? No.

More than 20 days have passed since the cease-fire, called for by the Paris international conference on Cambodia cochairmen and the UN Secretary General, went into effect on 1 May. Vietnam has not abided by this cease-fire, not even for a single day. On the contrary, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets, traitors to the nation, and lackeys have intensified military activities everywhere to seize zones controlled by the national resistance forces.

On the Battambang-Route 10 battlefield in particular, Vietnam has gathered troops from its 330th intervention division and the 309th and 4th Divisions, the puppet 4th and 196th Divisions, and the city's division, which also includes Vietnamese soldiers, to launch successive offensives against the liberated zones of the Cambodian national resistance forces. These attacks continue to this day. In other areas, such as Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kompong Cham, and Kampot Provinces, Vietnam has also amassed its troops to successively launch attacks to seize the Cambodian national resistance forces' liberated zones without the slightest consideration of the cease-fire of which it has officially announced its acceptance to the international community and the United Nations.

Apart from this, taking advantage of the resistance forces's respect for the appeal for a voluntary cease-fire of the PICC cochairmen and the UN Secretary General, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets, traitors to the nation, and lackeys have:

1. Successively brought in fresh troops from Vietnam to battlefields in Cambodia. On the Battambang-Route 10,

Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields in particular, over the past few days, Vietnam has brought in nearly 5,000 fresh troops from Vietnam. Thousands of troops have also been sent to the Siem Reap battlefield.

2. Vietnam and the puppets have more frantically and savagely intensified military drafts throughout the country. Old and young people, aged 14 or 15 and above, are drafted; even monks in monasteries are not spared.

This is Vietnam's history. Vietnam has never abided by any cease-fire. It is the same in Cambodia now; it was the same for the 1962 cease-fire in Laos. Vietnam did not abide by the 1973 cease-fire either. The Hanoi Vietnamese have always taken advantage of cease-fires to prepare and strengthen their forces to attack their enemies. A great event people cannot forget was that after the signing of the Paris cease-fire in 1973, which tied up the hands and feet of its enemies, Vietnam took that opportunity to bring in weapons and ammunition and frantically strengthen its forces to attack and seize Saigon in 1975.

Vietnam is playing the same trick in Cambodia. It has carried out the cease-fire maneuver to recover from its setbacks on the battlefield and to have breathing space to prepare forces to launch offensives to seize liberated zones from the Cambodian national resistance forces and to destroy the UNSC five permanent members' documents. This has been done in order to occupy Cambodia forever.

The world, like the Cambodian people, is well aware of the tricky nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese. No one will allow Vietnam to play this trick again. Everyone has determined that Vietnam should be further pressured from all sides until it agrees to solve the Cambodian problem in accordance with the 28 August 1990 framework document and the 26 November 1990 draft agreement.

Resistance To Fight if UN Plan Not Accepted

BK2605094491 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 May 91

[Station commentary: "In a Situation Where the Vietnamese Aggressor Troops Are Intensifying Military Activities Everywhere in Cambodia, Can the Cease-Fire Be Effectively Implemented?"]

[Text] At present, the Vietnamese and their traitorous lackey puppets are actively maneuvering to drag out the cease-fire in Cambodia. The world has unanimously agreed that the cease-fire should be part of a comprehensive political settlement which includes the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia under UN control and supervision, the disarmament of the Cambodian parties, and the dispatch of a UN force to organize and verify elections in the country.

Those issues have already been fleshed out in the framework blueprint of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and the 26 November 1990 draft agreement. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their lackey puppets have only intensely voiced their wish for the cease-fire but have refused to accept the aforementioned framework document and draft agreement. They have instead carried out the maneuver on the cease-fire in the concrete situation where:

1. The Vietnamese invading forces both military and civilian are everywhere in Cambodia. After their shameless and misleading announcement that the Vietnamese troops were completely withdrawn from Cambodia in September 1989, the world has clearly realized that Vietnam still has kept its troops in the country—a number of foreign correspondents have even met with Vietnamese prisoners of war captured by the Cambodian national resistance forces after September 1989. In fact, Vietnam has over 100,000 forces both military and civilian operating, including more than 50,000 troops and over 20,000 soldiers on standby, in Cambodia. So, counting only the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers, they number 70,000 in Cambodia at present, and as the Vietnamese troops are everywhere in the country, the design of the Vietnamese's and their lackey puppets' maneuver on the cease-fire can be easily uncovered.

2. From the implementation of the cease-fire on 1 May to date, there has been no single day on which the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies have stopped shooting. They have marshalled their troops to launch offensives on every battlefield, especially on the Route 10-Battambang, Thmar Puok, Siem Reap battlefields, and so on. Obviously, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have seized the opportunity of the cease-fire to launch offensives to retake liberated zones from the national resistance forces for the purpose of serving their crafty diplomatic propaganda that the Vietnamese puppets have already had full control of Cambodia.

3. The Vietnamese continue to ship fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. From only 1 May to date, over 5,000 Vietnamese soldiers were sent to the country. Along with this, the Vietnamese enemies have intensified a forcible draft in Cambodia and actively forced our Cambodian people and youngsters to fight and get killed in their place. As such, how can the cease-fire be implemented in Cambodia?

In view of the concrete situation, the world has more clearly seen through the true tortuous and cunning nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. People have realized that the Vietnamese are not yet ready to bring their war of aggression against Cambodia to a conclusion in conformity with the framework blueprint of the five UNSC permanent members and the draft agreement of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. They persistently continue to effect the Indochinese federation strategy aimed at further invading and occupying Cambodia.

As for the Cambodian people and national resistance forces, they have also unequivocally discovered and known the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceptive maneuvers and their ambition of invading and swallowing Cambodia. The people and the resistance forces do not need the Vietnamese enemies' crafty maneuvers on the cease-fire but only want the Vietnamese and their lackey puppets to fully respect and implement the framework document of the five UNSC permanent members. This is to settle the Cambodian problem via a comprehensive political solution, thereby putting an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia at the earliest date.

Should the Vietnamese and their traitorous lackey puppets further reject and oppose the UN blueprint, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Resistance forces would have no choice but continue to join forces to carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are compelled to completely accept the UNSC framework document and the 26 August 1990 draft agreement without alteration.

'Petition of Phnom Penh City's Residents' Noted

BK2605071891 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 May 91

["26 May Petition of Phnom Penh City's Residents Welcoming the Jakarta Meeting"]

[Text] We, the residents of Phnom Penh City, have learned through the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea that there will be a meeting in Jakarta on 2 June. The meeting is aimed at resolving the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia in accordance with the framework document of the Perm Five [five permanent members of the UN Security Council] dated 28 August 1990 and the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990.

We, the Phnom Penh residents, as well as the entire Cambodian people, wish to enthusiastically welcome the meeting. The Cambodian people have been faced with untold suffering due to the race exterminating war of aggression waged by the Vietnamese in the past nearly 13 years. Many countries worldwide, in particular the United Nations and the Cambodian national resistance [CNR] headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have strenuously strived to seek a peaceful solution for the Vietnamese war of invasion for several years with a view to salvaging the Cambodian people from the suffering and misery caused by the Vietnamese aggression. As a matter of fact, the CNR has definitely and unconditionally accepted the framework document and the draft agreement of the Perm Five. And this stance is clear evidence that the CNR has the goodwill to see independence, peace, and sovereignty restored to Cambodia and the Cambodian people unite and recover their democratic freedom to safely practice their occupations. The Phnom Penh residents, as the entire Cambodian people, enthusiastically welcome the stance adopted by the CNR.

However, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side—the Vietnamese puppets—have so far carried out all manner of maneuvers by raising this or that condition with the intent of ruining the UN peace plan. This position unambiguously demonstrates that the Vietnamese aggressors and their Phnom Penh puppets have no intention whatsoever to settle the Cambodian problem in conformity with the UN peace plan because they have the ambition to implement Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy. The Cambodian people have been infuriated with and have vehemently opposed and condemned the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side.

At the Jakarta 2 June meeting, the Phnom Penh residents, as well as the Cambodian people all over the country, demand that the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side agree to accept the UN peace plan unconditionally. Seizing this opportunity, we, the Phnom Penh residents, and the entire Cambodian people would like to call on all the countries worldwide, in particular the United Nations, to join forces to further put all kinds of pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side until they consent to accept the UN peace plan unconditionally. This is to end the suffering of the Cambodian people who have been victimized by the Vietnamese war of aggression and the treason committed by the Phnom Penh side against the nation and the people of Phnom Penh for nearly 13 years.

[Dated] 26 May 1991.
[Signed] The Phnom Penh residents.

Over 300 SRV Families Said Sent to Kratie

BK2705020491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 May 91

[Excerpt] Recently, the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators sent over 300 families of Vietnamese immigrants to settle in areas along the river bank from Pongro to Kancho communes, Chhlong District, Kratie Province.

The Vietnamese aggressors shipped these Vietnamese immigrants from Vietnam to this district through the Mekong River by passing Kompong Cham Province. According to the people in Kratie Province, each family of these Vietnamese immigrants has a gun. [passage omitted]

Khmer Rouge 5 Jun Cease-Fire Deadline Opposed

BK2705094791 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 May 91

[Political commentary: "The Cease-Fire Issue in Cambodia"]

[Text] The voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin-Hun Sen forces and the Cambodian National Government forces—the forces of the tripartite coalition fighting against Vietnamese aggression—went into effect at 0000 on 1 May 1991 following a joint appeal made by the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, namely the French and Indonesian foreign ministers, and the secretary general of the United Nations.

A day before the cease-fire—that is, on 30 April—the Vietnamese forces and the Vietnamese-installed faction in an all-out effort launched attacks to seize a number of villages back from the control of the Cambodian resistance forces. This most clearly shows to national and international opinion that they are extremely warmongering, that they miss the war very much, and that they have not the least desire to settle the Cambodian problem peacefully. Their consent to the truce is merely a trick. That is the truth. It has been known to all that for the Communists, the cease-fire period is always a time to prepare for more fighting.

During the cease-fire in Cambodia that went into effect since 1 May 1991, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin-Hun Sen Communists have brought in considerable amounts of additional arms and materiel and have stockpiled them in various major positions and battlefields inside Cambodia in preparation for the eventual resumption of the war. Moreover, they have tried to make all kinds of provocations, such as by moving into positions in territory controlled by the resistance, launching sporadic harassment attacks, and so on. Also during this cease-fire, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin propaganda machine has worked shamelessly to strengthen their stance against the UN peace plan by reaffirming for instance that they refuse to be disarmed, that they do not trust the United Nations, but that they trust only their Vietnamese brothers. Such an act can only generate further distrust for one another despite the voluntary cease-fire.

The Khmer Rouge faction announced that this cease-fire would last until 5 June 1991 only if during the forthcoming Jakarta meeting the Hun Sen faction remains stubborn in not accepting the UN peace plan. This has seriously worried the Cambodian people and those who want to see peace restored to Cambodia. However, what can assure that this cease-fire will last if it only means that one side has to be disarmed and surrender to the Vietnamese so that the latter can occupy Cambodia forever?

The Voice of the Khmer does not support the statement made by the Khmer Rouge faction about ending the cease-fire on 5 June 1991 should the Vietnamese-Hun Sen faction remain inflexible. But we are not surprised by it at all, for a voluntary cease-fire that is bereft of any appropriate oversight can only be favorable to the sole faction that is supported by the Vietnamese forces. Naturally, it cannot last long.

This first voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia, however, is a remarkable sign of progress in the search for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem. It can be successful if Cambodians from all factions stop acting under foreign manipulation and agree to make concessions for peace in Cambodia. If this can be done, Cambodia will surely have peace and the Cambodian people will enjoy happiness. Otherwise, the Vietnamese aliens will continue to play the game of using Cambodians as tools, of using the leaders of the Cambodian Hun Sen faction as puppets to bargain for the benefit of Vietnam. As for the Cambodian people, they will continue to suffer and suffer until Vietnam has achieved all its own interests before manipulating its puppets into agreeing to restore peace for Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

Will the Cambodian resistance forces allow the puppets to sacrifice the Cambodian people to Vietnam's modern-day "Don't Spill My Tea" tactic [in which it was said that Vietnamese in the past used live Cambodian skulls as a fireplace to boil tea and cooly reprimanded their victims for moving their heads away from the flames and thereby causing the tea to spill]?

Indonesia

Thai Prime Minister Arrives for Visit in Jakarta

Calls for ASEAN Cooperation

BK2505031891 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 May 91 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun who arrived in Jakarta yesterday for his first foreign visit as premier, called for economic cooperation within ASEAN, based on a drive to liberalise the economies of member countries and to boost their competitiveness.

In his speech at a dinner hosted by President Suharto, the Prime Minister also urged ASEAN to work with "like-minded nations" to promote free trade.

Mr Anan was greeted upon arrival by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas before paying courtesy calls on President Suharto and Vice-President Sudharmono.

The fourth ASEAN summit to be hosted by Singapore early next year will be an opportune time to lay the groundwork for economic and political cooperation, he said.

The Premier was accompanied by senior officials, including Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, Finance Minister Suthi Singsane and Deputy Defence Minister ACM Phisit Salikhup.

Mr Anan said strengthening relations further among ASEAN members on a bilateral basis and under the umbrella of ASEAN is the key to coping with challenges in a fast-changing world.

As for the Cambodian conflict, the Premier expressed hope that the second meeting of the Supreme National Council to be held in Jakarta will be successful and pave the way for another round of the Paris International Conference, where a peace agreement can be signed.

Mr Anan will have a session with President Suharto today while Foreign Minister Asa will lead a separate delegation to hold talks with Indonesian officials.

They are expected to touch on bilateral economic relations and regional issues.

The Jakarta trip is Mr Anan's first familiarising visit to an ASEAN country since he became Premier. It will be followed by his visits to Malaysia and Singapore next week.

Discusses Cambodian Issue, ASEAN

BK2505090091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0752 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 25 (ANTARA)—Indonesia and Thailand have discussed their common stance for the coming ASEAN-EC meeting where it is expected that environmental and human rights issues will be the focus of attention.

Minister of State Secretary Murdiono told newsmen here Saturday that the visiting Prime Minister of Thailand Anan Panyarachun and President Suharto during their tete-a-tete also discussed several bilateral and regional and international issues including the early June Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) meeting. The SNC meeting scheduled for June 2 to 4 is aimed at solving the more than 12 years Cambodian conflict.

According to Murdiono while the two ASEAN leaders held their talks, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his Thai counterpart Asa Sarasin were also holding discussions on several isues of common concerns.

On the common stance in the ASEAN-EC meeting, Murdiono said it was important because EC countries might bring up the issues of environmental preservation and human rights protection.

He said, "ASEAN paid a very serious attention to the two issues, and if shortcomings still exist here and there, it does not mean that we have no interest in them."

Indonesia and other ASEAN members (Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) have their own concept on things concerning human rights protection, he said.

Murdiono said in the field of economy, Thailand was also interested in Indonesia's policy on pre-shipment inspection and would soon send a special team to share Indonesia's experiences on it.

Premier Anan and his delegates arrived here Friday afternoon for two-day visit. The visit was conducted to keep the tradition among the six ASEAN members for new leaders to get acquainted with their counterparts.

Premier Anan was appointed new head of Government of Thailand early March following a bloodless military coup to topple Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. He was once Thailand's ambassador to the United States. He also once occupied the post of permanent secretary as the Thai Foreign Ministry.

Minister Murdiono further said that during the meeting with President Suharto, Prime Minister Anan, who is holding the post since last March, discussed issues on Cambodia, globalisation and efforts to increase the economic cooperation within ASEAN.

At the meeting, the head of state told his guest that the process of globalisation currently happening around the world needs ASEAN which is united and has strong confidence in itself. ASEAN must participate in the globalisation era, he said.

Prime Minister Anan at a press conference following his meeting with the president, said ASEAN still hopes that the prolonged Cambodian conflict could be settled as soon as possible. According to Anan, the solution to the Cambodian problem will affect the stability in the Southeast Asian region.

Those who are involved in the conflict must find out the solution. ASEAN is an outsider trying to solve the problem, Anan, who was flanked by the director general for the press and graphics, Subrata, said. He warned that if the Cambodian conflict continues to drag on, the Cambodians are the ones who suffer the most.

The Thai prime minister praised Indonesia's role as cochairmen of the Paris Internationel Conference on Cambodia together with France. He later bid farewell to President Suharto for he was returning home on Saturday afternoon.

Earlier, he held a meeting with the Thai community in Indonesia.

Further on ASEAN

BK2505085491 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] President Suharto hosted a dinner in honor of visiting Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Merdeka Presidential Palace last night.

In his speech, President Suharto said that important developments are taking place in the world now. Whether in the fields of politics, economy, or security, they call for togetherness and unity within ASEAN. Therefore, it is important that ASEAN leaders maintain regular consulations.

He said that the ASEAN regional forum has brought great advantages to the development, progress, and equality among its member countries. According to President Suharto, ASEAN has been internationally recognized as a regional cooperation organization that has been successful in making a significant contributing to the creation of stability and peace in Southeast Asia. In view of that, the head of state said that ASEAN's stability is one of the main objectives of Indonesia's foreign policy. President Suharto also views ASEAN, particularly Indonesia and Thailand, as having great potential, and if it is widely expanded, it will support development in the two countries. This is because Indonesia feels that although each developing country is responsible for itself, the global process of international cooperation that mutually benefits one another is very important.

In the meantime, in his reply speech, Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said that his visit to Indonesia which is also his first familiarizing visit to an ASEAN country, reflects the close ties between the two countries. Anan Panyarachun is confident that efforts to strengthen relations between Thailand and Indonesia under the ASEAN framework will allow the two countries to work together to face future challenges.

Present at the dinner were Vice President and Mrs. Sudharmono, House Speaker Kharis Suhud, heads of state institutions, cabinet ministers, and senior government officials.

Prior to the dinner function, the two leaders exchanged gifts.

Energy Minister Previews June OPEC Meeting

BK2405122191 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0915 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 24 (OANA-ANTARA)—Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita stated here Friday that the OPEC meeting in Vienna, scheduled for early June, would discuss efforts to put world oil prices in order.

"One of the crucial points to be discussed during the next month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is the effort to stabilize and to put world oil prices in order in line with the organization's target," he told newsmen.

He said, the average price of Indonesian Minas oil during the second and third quarters of this year could be retained at a level of 18 U.S. dollars per barrel, while for the fourth quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year, the price level was estimated to reach about 20 U.S. dollars per barrel.

Therefore, he went on, the target of the Indonesian oil benchmark of U.S. $19 per barrel for the 1991-92 state budget can be achieved.

He further said that the average price level of 18 U.S. dollars per barrel for Minas during the second and third quarter of this year was better than the previous estimation. According to Ginanjar, there were some speculations that the price of Minas oil would fall to a 10-dollar level per barrel.

Concerning the current production level of OPEC which reaches [figures indistinct] million barrels per day, Minister Ginanjar said that such a level is still relevant for the third quarter of this year (July-September), while for the fourth quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year there might be some adjustment due to increasing demand of oil in the world market.

OPEC needs not to reduce its production level in the third querter of this year, because the current production level matches the assumption of the real demand of oil on the world market, Ginanjar asserted.

The minister further hailed an Iraqi plan to resume its oil production although Baghdad was still facing an economic problem since economic embargo imposed by the United Nations following Iraqi annexation of Kuwait last August had not been lifted.

He hoped that such constraints could be solved soon, because Iraqi people badly needed more funds for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of their country due to the recent Gulf war.

The minister also disclosed that a number of OPEC oil ministers would attend an international conference in Tehran later this month.

This conference, he went on, constitutes a forum of oil consuming and producing countries.

Commenting on recent press reports that Algerian Oil Minister Sadek Boussena had refused his renomination for OPEC presidency, Minister Ginanjar said that it would not affect the organization's mechanism.

However, he admitted that OPEC had achieved significant progress under the leadership of Boussena.

He expressed his conviction that whoever he was, the next OPEC president would not cause a problem for the organization as almost all OPEC member countries had qualified oil ministers like Sadek Boussena.

Laos

Kaysone Pays Respects at Indian Embassy

BK2405154091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] At the Indian embassy this morning a Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, laid a wreath during the memorial service for Rajiv Gandhi, former Indian prime minister and leader of the Congress Party who was killed by a bomb hidden in a garland during his election campaign in Tamil Nadu State in southern India on 21 May.

The delegation included Saman Vi-gnaket, minister of education and sports; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister and head of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy foreign minister; and Somphavan Inthavong, head of the Economic, Planning, and Finance Commission of the Supreme People's Assembly.

After that, representatives of various ministries went to the Indian Embassy to mourn the death of Rajiv Gandhi.

Paper Notes Cease-Fire Situation in Cambodia

BK2505061291 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 25 May 91

[Undated PASASON article: "The situation in Cambodia before and after the cease-fire"]

[Text] After the withdrawal of the last batch of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia on 26 September 1988, [the government of the State of] Cambodia invited observers from many countries, international organizations, and foreign correspondents to witness the completion of the withdrawal of troops at several points. However, the most important thing is that the SRV government and all other peace-loving countries sincerely want the Cambodian people to resolve their internal problems by themselves so that they can become the sole masters of their own country.

The Cambodian people must be allowed to resolve their internal problems by themselves. No foreign countries have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of that state. The declaration made by the State of Cambodia saying that it is a permanent neutral country as well as its acceptance of the UN role in the settlement of the Cambodian problem clearly show the good intentions of [the government of] that country.

Earlier this year in his speech welcoming Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, said: The correct, just, equitable, and appropriate method for solving the Cambodian problem is that the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people must be strictly respected. He also noted that UN involvement in solving the Cambodian problem must be based on the principle of respect for the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia. This is the only solution which conforms to the UN Charter.

No matter how the situation in Cambodia at present may develop, the image of Cambodia as a country with bloodshed and civil war under the rule of the Khmer Rouge will still be vividly remembered by the Cambodian people. All peace-loving people throughout the world are still standing side by side with the innocent Cambodian people in the struggle to prevent the genocidal regime from returning to Cambodia to kill more Cambodian people.

According an SPK [Cambodian news agency] report from Phnom Penh, on 22 April the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on the Cambodian problem and the UN secretary general called on all warring Cambodian factions to accept a proposal to hold a temporary cease-fire in Cambodia beginning 1 May 1991. The government of the State of Cambodia issued a statement calling on all conflicting Cambodian factions to accept that temporary ceasefire agreement beginning 1 May 1991. It also repeatedly called for the convening of a session of the Supreme National Council as soon as possible to discuss various remaining problems, to voluntarily observe the cease-fire, and to halt the acceptance of foreign military assistance by all factions. Such a call conforms to the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the government of the State of Cambodia. If this call is accepted by all parties concerned, it will become a significant support to a search for peace in Cambodia.

According to foreign reports, on 22 April the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on the Cambodian problem and the UN secretary general sent an appeal to all the Cambodian factions to hold a temporary cease-fire beginning 1 May. Commenting on the UN ceasefire proposal, Vietnam said that it was an important and realistic step contributing to the comprehensive, stable, and fair political settlement of the Cambodian problem. In his recent consultations with some Thai leaders on the cease-fire question, Hun Sen said that Thailand supported a cease-fire in Cambodia if all the Cambodian factions would agree not to further accept military assistance from foreign countries. The Australian radio on 4 May 1991 said that the government of the State of Cambodia has condemned the other Cambodian factions for having committed ceasefire violations, thus killing many civilians, causing great damage to the country, and obstructing the path toward the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

In his letter recently sent to the UN secretary general, Hun Sen accused the three resistance factions of committing ceasefire violations in three areas after the cease-fire agreement went into effect at midnight on 1 May 1991. On the same day, the government of the State of Cambodia also instructed all of its military units to cease their operations. An SPK report from Phnom Penh recently said that the resistance factions still continued to step up their military operations against the government of the State of Cambodia in northern and western regions. On 8 May, the Vietnam radio noted that while all the Cambodian factions had earlier given a pledge that they would strictly abide by the cease-fire agreement, the three Cambodian resistance factions started committing cease-fire violations since the very first day that agreement went into effect. The Khmer Rouge even continued to commit more cease-fire violations on the subsequent days.

Nonetheless, all progressive forces in the world still hope that the three resistance Cambodian factions will cease their military acticvities so as to allow the cease-fire agreement to be implemented in full.

The Australian radio reported on 22 May that the Khmer Rouge—the strongest faction among the resistance factions—said that the cease-fire would end on 25 May unless the government of the State of Cambodia has accepted the UN peace plan to end the 12-year old civil war in Cambodia. This declaration reflects that the Khmer Rouge is insincere [toward the government of the State of Cambodia]. Nevertheless, the entire progressive and peace-loving public opinion in the world seems to be satisfied with the cease-fire in Cambodia. They are of the views that if the cease-fire is solemnly observed, favorable conditions for the settlement of the Cambodian problem will be created on the basis of the respect for the sovereignty of the State of Cambodia and the UN Charters as well as on the practical measures to contain the return of the genocidal regime to Cambodia.

Cambodian Justice Minister Arrives for Visit

BK2505112891 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 25 (KPL)—The justice minister of the State of Cambodia and his party yesterday arrived here on a good-will visit to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] at the invitation of the Ministry of Justice of Laos.

The delegation will be here for 7 days during which it will meet with the Lao side to exchange views on legal and judiciary affairs in the Lao PDR.

Meets Counterpart

BK2605022691 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] Kou Souvannamethi, justice minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Uk Bunchhoeun, justice minister of the State of Cambodia, together with the delegations of the Justice Ministries of the two countries, held talks to exchange views on legal and judiciary matters at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane Capital yesterday morning.

At the meeting, the two delegations informed each other of their resepective judiciary activities and reviewed the agreement on the implementation of cooperation plans on the consolidation of judiciary work in the past five years. At the same time, the two sides also consulted with each other on the improvement and strengthening of cooperation. They agreed to carry out a cooperation plan in drafting and enacting several laws, such as the Civil and Criminal Codes as well as in setting up the courts of justice and the prosecutors' offices and in executing other aspects of judiciary work in the years to come.

German Parliamentary Group Departs for Cambodia

BK2505055491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Thongsing Thammavong, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], received a courtesy call paid by the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Germany, led by Professor Ursula Maennie, member of the Bundestag, member of the Commission for Economic Cooperation, and speaker for women's affairs.

During the conversation held under a warm atmosphere of mutual understanding, the SPA vice chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] hailed the working visit of the delegation to the LPDR, which contributed to building and strengthening the relations and cooperation between the LPDR and Germany. At the meeting, the two sides exchanged experience on legislative matter and views on increasing the efficiency of this work. At the same time, the SPA vice chairman also informed the visitors of some aspects of the procedure in the drafting of some laws and the first constitution of the LPDR, aimed at building and enhancing the popular democratic system in Laos, ensuring the comprehensive basic rights of the people, and increasing the efficiency of the economic restructuring. The host and the guests also exchanged views on many other issues of mutual interest.

The German parliamentary delegation arrived in the LPDR for a visit on 18 May and left for a visit to the State of Cambodia today.

Philippines

Aquino on Signing New U.S. Bases Agreement

HK2705091891 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 27 May 91

[By Dick Sinchongco, DZRH Unit No. 6]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino announced today that the country is getting close to forging a new agreement for the retention of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. The president stressed that the actions being taken by the United States are good signs for the signing of a new treaty in the near future. At the same time, she said the United States and the Philippines are preparing a package which would be acceptable to the Senate and the Filipino people. The president said this after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker sought U.S. Congress approval of $556 million economic and other aid in relation to the U.S. bases in the Philippines. Baker made the request in preparation for the forging of a new treaty extending the U.S. bases' stay.

Meanwhile, Malacanang refused to comment if U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and Philippine Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos discussed the U.S. bases. It is recalled that the two officials met in New Delhi, India during the cremation ceremonies for the slain former Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Orbos, Quayle Meeting Raises Optimism

HK2805024091 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 May 91 pp 1, 14

[By Marcia Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] President Aquino said yesterday she was more optimistic now that a treaty would be reached between the Philippine and U.S. panels very soon after a meeting between Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos and U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle in India and reports of an increased compensation proposal from the U.S.

"We are presently working out with the U.S. a package that will be acceptable to both countries, more importantly one that will be acceptable to our Senate and to the Filipino people. Recent moves coming from the U.S. side give us a good sign that there will be some agreement quite soon," she said. [passage omitted]

Orbos, who returned from India to attend the funeral rites of slain former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, said that Quayle had expressed to him a desire to have an agreement "the soonest time possible."

Orbos shared President Aquino's optimism that an agreement would be reached soon but declined to specify the "good signs" that made them conclude that the two panels will soon forge a treaty.

"We are making tremendous progress in the resolution of some of the issues that are pending before so these are good signs. There is an effort to resolve certain issues so that should be a good sign," he said.

Orbos, chairman of the President's Committee on the Bases, said he had impressed on Quayle during their five- to 10-minute talk that the Philippines had to go through its own processes and procedure.

"We will leave it to the process of negotiations whether or not there would be an agreement," he said.

Orbos said that both panels were still working on an acceptable compensation and duration package for the continued lease of U.S. military facilities in the country after Sept. 16, the end of the RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

"The matter of compensation has been presented in so far as they (U.S.) are concerned as a package to their Congress.

It's just a matter of quantifying what these are beause there are some that cannot be quantified as agreed by both parties," he said.

Despite openness to look into a "new mix" in the compensation package, the Philippine panel maintains a global compensation package of $825-million for a seven-year extension of stay after 1991.

On the issue of duration, Orbos noted Quayle as quoting a "reasonable figure considering their own planning cycle...reasonable enough to allow them to invest in the facilities."

Manglapus on U.S. Senate

HK2705124791 Quezon City MALAYA in English 26 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By Cris Larano]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday the U.S. Senate need not ratify a new bases treaty to comply with the requirement of the Philippine Constitution.

Manglapus told newsmen before leaving for a United Nations—sponsored conference on disarmament in Kyoto, Japan that the 1987 Constitution only requires the U.S. to recognize the new accord that will replace the 1947 RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement as a treaty.

He said the Charter requires ratification of the treaty only by the Philippine Senate, and not the U.S. Senate.

"The U.S. has already accepted the understanding that this will be treated as a treaty so it will have to go through their own constitutional processes for ratification," he said.

Manglapus conceded, however, there is more than one interpretatin of the Constitution. "The final interpretation of this provision will be left for the Supreme Court," he said.

Earlier, constitutionalist Arturo Tolentino said the "recognition" called for in the 1987 Constitution means ratification by American senators.

The Philippine' Embassy in Washington has said in a report the U.S. Senate needs at least a year to act on a new bases treaty.

The 1947 military bases agreement expires on Sept 16, leaving the Philippine and U.S. Senates barely three months to approve the accord, assuming that a treaty is forged early in June.

The Constitution Prohibits foreign troops or facilities in the Philippines after that date unless their presence is covered by a treaty ratified by the Senate and recognized by the U.S. as a treaty.

Manglapus denied the Philippine panel has offered President Aquino "two options" to speed up the forging of a new bases accord.

The first option is reportedly for the Philippines to accept a lower compensation but maintain the seven-year extension.

Under the second option, the Philippines will offer a shorter duration but will accept a lower rent.

"We are not in a position to offer any options to President Aquino. The U.S. might wish to offer options but we as a panel are not in a position to offer anything. As her panel, we get orders from President Aquino," Manglapus said.

Manglapus also said the Philippines has adopted the U.S. alternative to the bond issue first broached by the Department of Finance. He said the multilateral fund, similar to the Philippine Assistance Program, will be included in the compensation for the bases.

With the acceptance of the proposal, the Philippines virtually agreed to allow the U.S. to fill the difference in the compensation package by a "best effort pledge."

The Philippines has demanded an $825-million annual rent for a seven-year lease, but the U.S. offered only $360 million for a minimum extension of 10 years.

"In fact, it is the alternative proposal by the U.S. that we are picking up because if you recall the original proposal here emanating from our Department of Finance was for a bond issuance," he said.

Manglapus Letter to Aquino

HK2805112891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1057 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Manila, May 28 (AFP)—Philippine senators said Tuesday that a new treaty allowing for the continued operation of U.S. bases in the country could be finalized soon, and would probably be ratified by the Senate.

Senator Neptali Gonzales, who attended a briefing by President Corazon Aquino on developments in the year-long bases talks, said there were indications Manila and Washington could reach agreement "in a few days."

"All of them point to encouraging developments in the talks and that we are now closer to some of the terms that the Philippines are putting forward for acceptance by the American panel," Mr. Gonzales said.

Sen. Vicente Paterno agreed that the likelihood of the new treaty being accepted by the 23-member chamber had "increased a lot" after the briefing, which was attended by 11 of the 23 senators, including bases opponents.

A new treaty requires ratification by two-thirds of the Senate.

The briefing was held after Philippine negotatiators urged Mrs. Aquino to "preserve her place" in history by rejecting U.S. demands for a 10-year bases treaty at lower compensation levels than the Philippines has demanded.

In a letter sent to Mrs. Aquino last week but made public only Tuesday, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, head of the negotiating team, rejected a fresh compensation proposal by U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

He said it was merely a reiteration of Washington's earlier offer of 556 million dollars annually over a ten-year treaty.

"On the issue of duration, the provision for a 'reasonable' period of time for withdrawal can be attacked as more insidious for being more open-ended than the two to three-year grace period (proposed by Richard Armitage, U.S. special negotiator on the bases)," Mr. Manglapus wrote.

Earlier, Manila had stood firm on its demand for 825 million dollars annually for a seven-year extension on the lease for Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base. The lease expires in September.

The talks for a new bases treaty ended inconclusively May 3 after Washington and Manila failed to reach agreement on the contentious issues of duration and compensation.

Stressing that the Philippine panel was "flexible" on the components of the package, Mr. Manglapus said in his letter that the panel could "accept and defend" a lower compensation package of 750 million dollars annually for a seven-year extension of the U.S. bases.

This package would be broken down into 445 million dollars in hard cash, 80 million dollars in debt relief and development assistance, 150 million in surplus defense equipment, and 75 million in multilateral funds.

The letter proposed to Mrs. Aquino two alternatives.

The first, insistence on a seven-year extension of the bases for less compensation, "would dramatically delink duration and compensation," Mr. Manglapus said.

"The Philippines takes the high moral ground, accepting U.S. budgetary constraints out of noblesse and debunking the issue of 'cash-register diplomacy'," he added.

"Cash-register diplomacy" was the term used by Mr. Armitage at the start of the bases talks to accuse the Philippine panel of conducting negotiations with no consideration other than the monetary benefits the country derives from its alliance with the United States.

The panel's second alternative was for Mrs. Aquino to accept a "symbolic" one-year cut from its demand of a seven year extension for lower compensation, in recognition of U.S. budgetary constraints.

Warning that Filipinos would protest a continued U.S. presence at "bargain basement prices," Mr. Manglapus explained that this alternative followed the logic that since Washington failed to meet the original Philippine demand for compensation, it should suffer a reduction in the length of the lease.

Mr. Manglapus said the suggestions would preserve the national interest and improve the chances of a new bases treaty being ratified by the Philippine Senate.

Asked about the senators' statements, Mr. Manglapus later told reporters before departing for Luxembourg that "we have always held hope that these talks will be concluded as soon as possible but still there are other issues outside of compensation and duration that have to be settled."

He identified these issues as "a new status of forces agreements and the disposition of the existing installations," adding that "I don't forsee myself settling all those issues with Armitage."

"We still need some technical talks done here in Manila," he said, while ruling out fresh talks between the Philippine and U.S. panels.

Asked about what progress had been made, Mr. Manglapus said: "We have more understanding on how to meet the U.S. positions."

On the question of how much compensation Manila would be getting for hosting the bases, he said: "It will give you an impression that we will get about one billion dollars."

Mr. Manglapus is leaving for Luxembourg to attend a conference between the European Community and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

Committees on Immediate Conversion

HK2505050591 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Five senate committees are pressing for an immediate conversion of the military bases lands despite Malacanang's expression of a belief that a new agreement for the extension of the American bases in the country will be reached. The committees on foreign relations, government corporations and public enterprises, defense, economic affairs, and finance have simultaneously endorsed an authorized capital of 15 billion pesos for the proposed base conversion development authority which would manage this plan.

Meanwhile, Senator Joseph Estrada assailed President Corazon Aquino for meddling in the negotiations now that the Philippines' position on the compensation issue is weakening. Estrada urged other senators to publicly declare their positions on this important issue and manifest a unified stand by the Senate as an entity.

Bill on Immediate Transfer Endorsed

HK2705051691 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 27 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By Jose H. Macaspac III]

[Text] Senators convinced that Malacanang is deadset on a new bases treaty with the United States, yesterday raised a formidable stumbling block to the impending agreement and endorsed a bill that sets the stage for the immediate transfer to and conversion by the Philippine government of the American military facilities when the 1947 bases treaty expires in September this year.

The measure, the Base Conversion and Development Authority Bill, was approved for floor debate by members of five Senate committees, virtually guaranteeing its passage by the chamber.

According to the senators, the measure would assure that "the real intent and spirit" of the Constitution on the bases issue would be pursued.

"Its existence will demonstrate this government's serious intent, political will, and capability to implement the Constitution and to proceed with baselands' conversion and development," the senators said in explaining their decision to approve the measure.

The senators believe that their endorsement of the measure puts a strong strain on the RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. negotiations on the bases.

The lawmakers who approved the measure belong to the committees on foreign relations, government corporation and public enterprises, national defense and security, economic affairs, and finance.

Earlier, several senators, including those who are known Aquino supporters, criticized Malacanang's insistence to formulate a package acceptable to the Senate.

The package that the Philippines and the U.S. had agreed on, according to Malacanang, also broke an impasse between the two panels on the issues of compensation and duration.

However, the senators remained unconvinced.

Senate President Jovito Salonga, who is also the Liberal Party president, maintained that unless a major overhaul would be undertaken in the provisions of the treaty proposed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, majority of the senators would reject it.

Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr., PDP-Laban[Pilipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength] president, said that the Philippines should now seriously consider stopping the talks, claiming that the Americans have been "less sincere" in dealing with the Philippines.

On the other hand, members of the Senate anti-bases bloc claimed that the Executive department was merely fooling the people by announcing that they have reached a common ground with the Americans on the bases negotiations.

Senator Wigberto Tanada, a bloc member, said that the spirit and intent of the Constitution was for the immediate dismantling of the bases and their immediate turnover to the Philippine government after the bases agreement expires.

Tanada said that the Philippine panel should not anymore pursue talks on a new bases treaty.

Instead, he said, the panel should be converted into one that would discuss with the U.S. representatives the timetable for a withdrawal of the troops and the dismantling of bases facilities.

Senator Leticia Shahani, Senate foreign relations committee chairman, said that the senators' move showed their serious intention in implementing the provisions of the Constitution.

Shahani, who is the main author of the bill, added that the measure ensured the development and conversion of the baselands as soon as they are turned over to the government.

Shahani said the the baselands' authority would be a structure that would carry out the programs for the effective use of the base facilities and increased economic and social benefits.

The main features of the bill are as follows:

1. The creation of a bases development authority that will administer portions of the Clark and Subic reservations that would be transferred to it.

2. The implementation of projects by the authority or its subsidiaries is considered urgent and may only be stopped by an order issued by the Supreme Court.

3. The authority shall be under the control of the Office of the President.

4. The assets of their authority shall consist of portions of Clark and Subic and their extensions, a portion of Metro Manila camps, and other properties which the President may transfer to it.

More on Transfer

HK2705123691 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 May 91 pp 1, 24

[Text] Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos has designated the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) to lead the preparations for a comprehensive plan for the U.S. military facility in San Miguel, Tarlac.

Orbos has given the NEDA, led by its director general, Economic Planning Secretary Cayetano Paderanga, until Saturday, June 1, to complete the plan for the San Miguel naval communication system in view of its reversion from the U.S. military to the Philippine government.

The NEDA is expected to consult with the private sector on the lease or transfer of government properties within the San Miguel transmitter sites in accordance with laws.

Ordered to work with the NEDA are the special operations team of the Office of the President, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Land Bank of the Philippines, the Department of Agriculture, the National Housing Authority, the Department of National Defense, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Department of Interior and Local Government, and the Department of Public Works and Highways.

The NEDA had earlier been ordered to complete a plan for the communications facility in Tarlac on or before May 15.

Under the plan of the Legislative-Executive Bases Council, the facility was intended for the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

The facility was left by the U.S. last Jan. 31, two months earlier than its expected closure last March.

The 356-hectare facility used to employ 110 Filipino workers. Ninety of them were laid off when the U.S. moved out and 20 were moved to the Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City.

Problems of mass intrusion and pilferage in the facility by civilians cropped up when U.S. troops moved out, prompting the government to send a security force to the area.

Initial reports said about 400 intruders were in the facility, digging up antenna cables and steel mountings and stealing steel gates-manhole covers, and electric motors.

Levy Slows Inflow of Foreign Investment

HK2805041091 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 28 May 91 pp 1, 9

[By staff member Corrie Narisma]

[Text] Investments flow into the country slowed during the first four months of the year and the poor performance was attributed by the Board of Investments (BOI) to the 9% import levy.

Acting Trade and Industry Secretary Peter D. Garrucho Jr reported yesterday a 14% drop in equity investments during the period. Costs of projects, however, rose by 6%.

Total projects registered with the BOI for the period amounted to P35 billion [pesos], or only P1.9 billion more than the project registrations in the same months last year.

The number of projects registered and their corresponding equity went down. The BOI registered only 697 projects this year, down 23% from last year's 903 projects.

Foreign and local equity in the same months was also down by about 14%, to P15.659 billion from its year-ago level of almost P18.2 billion. The BOI reported that Filipinos cut equity investments by 10%, to P7.5 billion from about P8.35 billion from January to April last year.

Foreign equity investments in the four-month period showed a bigger decline of 18%, from last year's P9.85 billion to only P7.5 billion.

Such a trend, Garrucho said, could be reversed only if the controversial levy was scrapped or substantially reduced. "How big a reduction in the levy is critical. If it is not big enough, it will have minimal effect on efforts to promote business expansions or location of new export-oriented and labor-intensive projects here," he said.

Many foreign investors are positive about operating a manufacturing base here, particularly with the late developments that have improved political and economic stability, he said. However, he stressed that the 9% import levy had made them put their projects on hold.

A BOI report showed that the Japanese remained the top foreign investors in the country, with total equity contribution of P3.1 billion during the first four months of the year. The figure, however, is 34% lower than Japanese equity contribution last year of P4.7 billion.

Hong Kong investors followed, with P977.978 million, up 26.67% over last year's level of P772.046 million.

Equity investments from Great Britain amounted to P643.3 million, or 323% higher than last year's P152 million, making British investors the third biggest foreign investors in the country in the four-months period.

Equity investments from the United States rose by 12.74%, to P575.6 million, from P510.6 million last year. The Canadians contributed P159.68 million, 84.9% lower than its equity contribution last year of P1.06 billion.

Taiwanese equity investments in the first four months of the year went down by nearly 92%, from P851 million last year, to only P68.4 million.

Korean investments in the country have been improving with its contribution this year amounting to P513.95 million, or 277.24% more than the previous year's P136.2 million.

The biggest projects registered during the period were those of Mellenium Industrial and Commercial Corp in a cement project costing P3.7 billion; Filsyn Corp, P2.5 billion; Petrochem Corp of Asia- Pacific, P1.9 billion; Polar Peak Philippines, P538 million; Enjay Hotels, P12 million; Luzon Iron and Steel Mills, P500 million; United Pulp and Paper Corp, P479 million; Dyne-Sem Electronics Corp, P282 million; Technology Electronics Assembly, P252 million; and Manila Peninsula Hotel, P229 million.

On a monthly basis, equity investments were lower this year as against infusion made in 1990, except for the month of February.

BOI Approved Equity Investments Under
E.O. [Executive Order] 226
January to April 1991 & 1990
(In thousand pesos)

	Jan-Apr 91	Jan-Apr 90	%
Grand Total	15,659,233	18,196,724	-13.94
Total Phils	7,492,767	8,348,335	-10.25
Filipino-Owned Projects	3,431,498	4,262,014	-19.49
Joint Venture with Foreigners	4,061,269	4,086,321	-0.61
Total Foreign	8,166,466	9,848,389	-17.08
Filipino-Owned Projects	2,087,011	2,544,716	-17.99

**BOI Approved Equity Investments Under
E.O. [Executive Order] 226
January to April 1991 & 1990
(In thousand pesos) (Continued)**

	Jan-Apr 91	Jan-Apr 90	%
Joint Venture with Foreigners	6,079,455	7,303,673	-16.76
Australia & Ocea	87,099	49,227	76.93
Australia	86,820	32,127	170.24
New Zealand	279	100	179.00
Asia	4,915,104	6,924,380	-29.02
China	152,066	192,245	-20.90
Hong Kong	977,978	772,046	26.67
Japan	3,100,214	4,706,595	-34.13
Others	170,889	106,124	61.03
North America	735,326	1,570,952	-53.19
USA	575,642	510,599	12.74
Canada	159,684	1,060,353	-84.94
Central America	117,576	716,848	-83.60
Europe	838,719	502,343	66.96
Great Britain	643,316	152,045	323.11
Italy	500	5,265	-90.50
Netherlands	16,965	143,874	-88.21
Sweden	1,179	145,300	-99.19
Others	171,963	227,403	-24.38
Middle East	1,140	104	996.15
Africa	10,608	1,900	458.32
Others	1,460,894	82,635	1667.89

Asian Development Bank Resumes Loans to PRC

HK2805040691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0341 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Manila, May 28 (AFP)—The Asian Development Bank (ADB) announced Tuesday the approval of a 70 million dollar loan to China ending a near two-year freeze on normal lending since Beijing crushed a pro-democracy movement in June, 1989.

The loan, for a bridge project in Shanghai, was approved shortly after U.S. President George Bush announced he would renew China's most favoured nation status.

Authorities Arrest Second Bombing Suspect

HK2505050091 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Authorities have arrested a second suspect in the bombing incidents in Baguio City last week. Arrested was Sergeant Rodolfo Mendez. Dennis Floresca, a dismissed policeman, was arrested after he was identified by a witness last Tuesday [21 May]. Two banks were bombed last Saturday [18 May] and a hydroelectric power station on Sunday [19 May].

Military Warns Rebels of Intensified Offensive

HK2405062091 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT

[Text] The deadline set by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Lisandro Abadia for the rebel soldiers to surrender has expired. The military warned it will intensify its offensives against them. Abadia, however, stressed he is ready anytime the rebels want to talk to him. According to Abadia, the military is sincere in its goal to win back the soldiers who have abandoned their loyalty to the government.

Thailand

Reportage on Austrian Airliner Crash

Explosion Feared

BK2705002091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 May 91 p 1

[Text] An Austrian Lauda Boeing 767 plane carrying 223 passengers and crew crashed in Dan Chang District of Suphan Buri some 30 km northwest of Bangkok early today shortly after take-off from Don Muang Airport at 11.02 p.m.

Suphan Buri police said the plane appeared to explode in mid-air around 11.30 p.m. as it flew over the province.

Don Muang Airport officials said the passenger list indicated there were a total of 213 passengers, including 38 Thai nationals plus 10 crew members.

A total of eight bodies had been recovered at 2.40 a.m. and some 30 police from Suphan Buri were involved in the rescue operation which was believed to be in a forest area.

Eyewitnesses said the plane caught fire and there were sounds of an explosion before crashing.

Prime Minister on Cause

BK2705063891 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has remarked today that he does not believe the Austrian Lauda Air plane crash in a western province of Suphan Buri on 26 May was an act of terrorism.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Have you been informed of an Austrian airliner plane crash in our country?

[Anan] Yes, I have.

[Unidentified reporter] Is it a terrorist act or not?

[Anan] I do not know but I do not think so. It may be just a case of an airliner that happens to crash in Thailand.

[Unidentified reporter] What assistance will the government give?

[Anan] The government will carry out action accordingly. [end recording]

Airport Authority Denies Bomb

BK2705115291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1151 GMT 27 May 91

[By Thewaphinan Thewakun]

[Text] Bangkok, May 27 (AFP)—The head of Thailand's airport authority denied Monday that a bomb could have caused the crash of an Austrian Lauda Air Boeing 767 shortly after it took off from Bangkok airport with 223 people on board. "It is quite impossible that explosive devices could have been sneaked on board, because of our strict security measures at Bangkok airport," Air Chief Marshall Sombun Rahong said.

Thai authorities believe that the cause of the crash late Sunday was a thunderstorm packing winds of up to 320 to 480 kilometers (200 to 300 miles) per hour, he said.

All 213 passengers and 10 crew are believed to have died when the Vienna-bound flight, which originated in Hong Kong, crashed in Danchang District of Suphanburi Province, 220 kilometers (135 miles) northwest of here.

"Lauda Air is an Austrian airline. Austria has no enemies," Marshall Sombun told a press conference.

His explanation of the crash contradicted a claim by an anonymous telephone caller to Vienna airport that the aircraft had been mistakenly destroyed by a bomb intended for a flight of the U.S. carrier United Airlines. The caller said the United flight was due to take off at the same time. However, the ill-fated Lauda Air flight left at night, while all of United's flights from Bangkok take off early in the morning.

The remarks also contrasted with a suggestion by Bangkok-based Austrian diplomat Harald Haas, who told Austrian Television in a telephone interview that evidence was "mounting" that a bomb had caused the explosion. Mr. Haas, when asked to elaborate here, noted that local officials were quoting witnesses as saying that the Boeing 767 plunged to the ground in a fireball after a mid-air explosion.

The flight, which had originated in Hong Kong, was carrying 125 passengers from the colony, many of them Hong Kong Chinese, and had picked up 88 other passengers here, 38 of them Thai nationals, airline officials said. It had 10 crew.

The airline disappeared from the radar screen some 15 minutes after take-off, when it was believed to have hit the storm, Marshall Sombun said. He said it was "at its most vulnerable flight position," climbing at around 20,000 feet to reach its cruising altitude of 31,000 feet. "Under such difficult weather conditions and given the vulnerability of the plane under the circumstances, no matter how experienced the pilot may be, accidents can always occur," he said. A storm warning was included in the flight plan collected by the Lauda Air pilot before take-off, Marshall Sombun added.

The aircraft of Lauda Air, a company set up by former motor racing champion Niki Lauda, crashed around 11:30 P.M. (1630 GMT) Sunday.

Rescue operations were severely hampered Monday by the hilly and jungle-clad terrain where the crash occurred, airport officials and local police said. They said the effort was also hampered by thousands of people from nearby villages who rushed to the scene, some to loot the debris scattered over a radius of several kilometers (miles).

Mr. Lauda was expected here Tuesday morning, officials from his company said. The former world champion racing driver was to be accompanied by four experts from the Austrian interior and transport ministries. Mr. Lauda said earlier in Vienna that the ill-fated aircraft was only 18 months old and had no previous problems.

Further on Caller

BK2705085691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Vienna, May 27 (AFP)—A Lauda Air airliner was destroyed over Thailand on Sunday night by a bomb intended for another aircraft, an anonymous caller said Monday, and an Austrian diplomat said that evidence "is mounting" that a bomb caused the explosion.

The Lauda Air Boeing 767 airliner had 223 passengers on board, all of whom were feared killed.

The diplomat at the Austrian Embassy in Bangkok, Harald Haas, contacted by telephone by Austrian Television, said Monday that Thai police had not yet said officially that they thought the crash was caused by an attack.

An anonymous caller telephoned the airport here from Germany on Monday and said that the aircraft had been destroyed by mistake by a bomb intended for a flight of the U.S. company United Airlines.

The caller was quoted as saying: "The bomb should have been planted on a United Airlines plane. It was planted by mistake on the Lauda Air flight."

But a police spokesman at the Vienna-Schwechat Airport said that the caller had merely expressed a "personal hypothesis" and that "in any case, it was not a call claiming responsibility."

The caller had said that a piece of luggage containing a bomb intended for a United Airlines flight, which took off at about the same time as the Air Lauda flight, had been loaded "by mistake" on to the Air Lauda Boeing.

A telephone operator who took the call was being interviewed by police.

The head of Lauda Air, former world champion racing driver Niki Lauda, three experts from the Austrian Interior Ministry and an air expert from the Transport Ministry were leaving here for Thailand on Monday to investigate, officials said.

Mr. Lauda told a press conference that the pilot had not reported any technical problems after take-off and had not made a distress call. "The aircraft suddenly disappeared from the radar screens," he said.

Officials Comment

BK2805011791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 May 91 p A1, A3

[By Bunrot Krasinsi, Kokhet Chanthaldetlak, Charoenlak Phetpradap]

[Text] Dan Chang, Suphan Buri—The mid-air explosion of Austria's Lauda Air jetliner before it crashed in Suphan Buri Sunday night, killing all 223 people abroad, might have been caused by bad weather or an act of sabotage, Thai and foreign officials involved in the investigation suggested yesterday.

Investigators believed major clues to Thailand's worst air tragedy are contained in the plane's two black boxes—the flight navigation recorder and one recording cockpit-ground control radio communications—which were found at the crash site here yesterday evening.

The Vienna-bound Flight NG004, carrying 223 people including 39 Thais, exploded and plunged in flames into a bamboo forest shortly before midnight Sunday. The plane, which had departed from Hong Kong, took off from the Don Muang Airport at 10.45 pm (1545 GMT).

All of the Thai victims were beginning a 15-day tour that would have taken them to the countryside of Austria and Germany. They included Dr Winit Winitnayaphak, deputy secretary general of the Bureau of the Royal Household, his wife and daughter. Chiang Mai Governor Phairat Decharin and his wife were also among those who perished.

While senior Thai officials dismissed the possibility of a terrorist act, speculation about sabotage grew in Austria following an anonymous phone call to Vienna International Airport.

The caller said the plane was blown up by a bomb intended for another plane, according to Lauda Air's founder Niki Lauda.

Lauda said before leaving for Bangkok that the caller, claiming to be speaking from Germany, telephoned Vienna International Airport switchboard shortly after the crash was reported.

"He indicated there had been a mistake, and that a suitcase bomb intended for a United Airlines plane had been put on the Lauda flight," Lauda said.

The plane, a Boeing 767-300 purchased by the airline 18 months ago, had taken off normally and had achieved cruising altitude northwest from Bangkok on its scheduled route. The pilot, Thomas Welch, in radio contact with the Aeronautic Radio of Thailand Ltd, reported no trouble when communications were suddenly severed.

"...It suddenly vanished from the radar screen... There was no word from the pilot, so there is no hint of what happened," said Lauda, a qualified pilot who often flies his own aircraft.

"The plane was nearly 20 minutes in the air, that means it had already reached its cruising altitude. That is normally the safest time during a flight," he said.

Alfred Rups, head of the Criminal Division of the Austrian Police at Vienna International Airport, said the anomymous call had been misinterpreted.

"It was probably a hobby detective," Rups said.

He said a man with a German accent, who claimed to be calling from Germany, did contact the airport, but said he had looked at the flight schedules and noticed a United Airlines flight was leaving Hong Kong about the same time as the Lauda flight.

The United Airlines office in Bangkok said there were no flights by its aircraft at that time. However, the Lauda flight originated in Hong Kong at 7:50 pm [1150 GMT] and was followed by a United Airlines flight 15 minutes later.

Airport Authority of Thailand Governor ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sombun Rahong ruled out sabotage, saying the plane crashed in a heavy rainstorm.

"Lauda Air has no enemies," Sombun told reporters at Don Muang Airport, "so it is impossible that somebody had blown it up."

But a member of an air force investigating team confirmed that the Lauda Air plane crashed after a "very powerful" explosion, which scattered bodies and wreckage over several square kilometres near the Phutoei village of tambon Huai Khamin. The crash scene is about 250 kilometres from Bangkok.

The official, who asked not to be named, said such an explosion might have been caused by either a drastic pressure failure or a bomb.

Eyewitnesses said they heard a big explosion and saw a huge ball of fire that lit up the sky. Another blast echoed when the fire-engulfed aircraft hit the ground.

"One villager said he thought the moon was exploding. The explosion was so powerful and the sky was bright like in daytime," said a police officer at the scene.

As of yesterday evening, some 170 bodies had been recovered. About 120 of them were being brought to Bangkok and were expected to arrive at the Police Hospital late last night.

Rescuers on foot and in helicopters scoured jungle hills and valleys near the crash site but found no survivors. Some of the retrieved bodies were gathered temporarily at the Maisukhi temple near the crash site.

Charred metal sheets, bits of clothing and bodies lay scattered in the bamboo forest near the Thai-Burmese border. Many of the victims were badly burned.

Thousands of local people converged on the crash site, many searching for valuables of the victims.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told reporters he did not think terrorists were involved but cited no reasons for this.

The governor of Suphan Buri province, Somnuk Kitket, said the crash could have been caused by an exploding engine, a bomb planted on the plane or lightning. He said a storm was passing through the area at the time of the crash.

Officials in Bangkok, however, earlier reported good weather conditions.

Sergeant Prayut Sai-ngoen said he saw fire engulf the plane "like a fireworks rocket" as it plunged to earth, "It lit up the dark sky", he said.

It was the first Boeing 767 to crash since the twin-engined jet's introduction in 1982, said John Wheeler, a spokesman for Boeing in Seattle.

Eighty-eight people joined the flight in Bangkok, comprising 38 Thais, 34 Austrians, seven Swiss, four Germans, two Yugoslavs, a Hungarian, a Briton and an Australian, an official of Lauda Air in Bangkok said.

"There were a number of children on the plane," the airline official said.

In Hong Kong, a Lauda Air official said the plane appeared to have been destroyed by a bomb.

Asked whether he believed a bomb destroyed the aircraft, Lauda Air Hong Kong sales manager Franz Karner told a news conference: "It looks like it."

Owner of Airlines Arrives

BK2805044591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0344 GMT 28 May 91

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 28 (AFP)—Niki Lauda, head of Lauda Air, flew in here on Tuesday and went directly to the site where the company's airliner crashed while investigators probed for evidence that a bomb had been placed on board.

Mr. Lauda, accompanied by a 10-member investigating team, said he had not ruled out the theory that a bomb had brought down the Boeing 767-300 late Sunday in Suphamburi Province, about 220 kilometres (135 miles) from here, killing all 223 passengers and crew.

"It is difficult to say but we have to wait and see whatever we find out from the whole record," said the former world motor racing champion.

He added that the pilot had not reported any problems before the plane vanished off the radar screen.

"The pilot did not report any abnormalities. And as far as the flight went it was absolutely normal," he said.

"The plane cleared up at 31,000 feet. No emergency was declared. From the pilot point of view, it was normal."

Bangkok International Airport Director Charun Phintong, who accompanied the investigation team to the crash site, said he had not dismissed the possibility of sabotage.

"We have all possibilities open. It is impossible to say anything before the investigation is done," he said.

Mr. Charun said the cockpit voice recorder of the aircraft, which was found on Monday, is to be sent to the United States for examination soon.

"We hope it would shed light on the mystery surrounding the crash," he said.

According to eyewitnesses, the Lauda Air Flight NG 004 exploded in mid-air only 20 minutes after taking off from Bangkok International Aiport. There was a second explosion when the plane plunged into jungle-covered mountains in Suphanburi.

Mr. Lauda was accompanied to the site by experts from the Beoing company, Austrian police, experts from the Austrian Ministry of Transportation and insurance company officials. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Sends Condolences

BK2805031191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 May 91 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin yesterday sent a message to his Austrian counterpart Alois Mock expressing "great shock and sorrow" over the Lauda Air plane crash on Sunday night.

"It was with great shock and sorrow that I learnt of the terrible fate which befell Lauda Air Flight NG 004 and its passengers on Sunday, 26 May 1991, among whom a number of high-level Thai officials were included.

"The Thai people join me in extending our sincere condolences to Your Excellency, the Austrian people, and particulary, the bereaved families," Mr Asa said.

The minister said that the Thai authorities were doing their best to investigate and establish the cause of the crash.

'No Security Checks' on Cargo

BK2805064291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 28 May 91

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 28 (AFP)—No security checks were carried out at Bangkok International Airport on the cargo luggage of the doomed Lauda Air jetliner which exploded in mid-air and crashed killing all 223 people on board, an official of the airline said here on Tuesday.

The official said the baggage of the 88 people who boarded the Vienna-bound flight here had been put straight into the hold without being checked.

"We used to x-ray all of our baggage, but lately we don't go through this procedure," said Lauda Air Customer Service Officer Sathapon Sappradit.

"The baggage that goes into the aircraft's cargo hold does not pass through the x-ray machine. Only the hand-carried baggage is checked through the Thai airport authority's x-ray machine and opened to check if suspicious objects are found inside," he added.

A Thai Airways International officer confirmed that a number of smaller airlines operating here did not put their cargo baggage through an x-ray check.

"Nearly every airline has requested us to handle their passenger traffic and security checks but this was not possible because of our shortage of personnel," the official said. [passage omitted]

Further on Security Procedures

BK2805113091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1119 GMT 28 May 91

[By Thewaphinan Thewakun]

[Text] Bangkok, May 28 (AFP)—Small airlines operating out of Bangkok, such as Lauda Air, load passengers' baggage without putting it through x-ray machines, an Airport Authority of Thailand (AAT) official acknowledged Tuesday.

Lauda Air flight 004 which blew up in mid-air 20 minutes after taking off from Bangkok international airport late Sunday was carrying the unchecked luggage of 88 passengers who boarded here on a stopover from Hong Kong to Vienna, the AAT official and an airline official said.

"The security measures carried out by the Airport Authority of Thailand at Bangkok airport is not consistent with all airlines. Not all baggage loaded onto international flights is x-rayed," said the AAT official, who would only be identified as Derek.

"Lauda Air has recently stopped using our security checks. They gave no reason for the stoppage," he said.

A number of small airlines operating at the airport conducted flights outside normal security checks, the AAT official said. Only major airlines such as Air France, Singapore Airlines and Lufthansa have all cargo baggage x-rayed.

On Monday, AAT chief Marshall Sombun Rahong had dismissed the possibility that the ill-fated Lauda Air flight had a bomb put aboard during its stopover from Hong Kong.

"It is quite impossible that explosive devices could have been sneaked on board because of our strict security measures at Bangkok airport," Mr. Sombun had said.

Lauda Air customer service officer Sathaphon Sappradit agreed that baggage bound for the aircraft's hold were not put through an x-ray.

"We used to x-ray all of our baggage but lately we don't go through this procedure," he said.

Another Lauda Air official said the decision to stop x-raying passenger baggage was taken after the end of the Gulf war.

Thai Airways International (THAI), which is responsible for the airport's security checks, said only major airlines have all cargo baggage x-rayed.

"Nearly every airline has asked us to handle their security checks but because of staff shortages this is not possible. We have had to turn down many of the requests," said a THAI official.

"Some airlines, including Lauda Air and some other smaller carriers, do not ask that baggage loaded into their cargo hold pass the x-ray machine," he said.

Suwit Suthanukun, head of the country's National Security Council, said he was surprised at the revelation.

"Well this is certainly new information. As far as I understood our security system, including the baggage checks, are consistent and that all airlines go through the same security checks," Mr. Suwit said.

Earlier Tuesday, Austrian terrorist experts and special branch officials flew into Bangkok and with airline head Niki Lauda went directly to the crash site. Before leaving, the 42-year-old Lauda said he had not ruled out the theory that a bomb had brought down the airliner.

"It is difficult to say but we have to wait and see whatever we find out from the whole record," said the former world motor racing champion.

Bangkok international airport director Charun Phintong, who accompanied the investigation team to the crash site, said sabotage was a possibility. He added that the plane's cockpit voice recorder, which was found Monday, was being sent to the United States for examination.

"We hope it will shed light on the mystery surrounding the crash," Mr. Charun said.

Bangkok was under a terrorist alert during the Gulf war earlier this year. Several suspected Iraqi and Jordanian terrorists were eventually deported.

According to eyewitnesses the Lauda Air flight exploded in mid-air. There was a second explosion when the plane plunged into a mountainside.

Prime Minister Anan Leaves for Indonesia

BK2405141291 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has left for a two-day official visit to Indonesia to strengthen ties with its leader. The prime minister left the military airport at about 1130 today on a special Air Force flight. He was accompanied by Finance Minister Suthi Singsane, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, Deputy Defense Minister Aid Chief Marshal Phisit Salikhup, and a number of Government House officials and members of the mass media. The prime minister will return to Bangkok tomorrow.

According to the schedule, the prime minister and his delegation will today call on President Suharto and Vice President Sudharmono. Tomorrow, the prime minister will hold official consultations with President Suharto. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin will lead a delegation for separate consultations with Indonesian officials. The prime minister is also scheduled to meet Thai residents in Indonesia.

Topics of discussion during the prime minister's visit to Indonesia will include fishing and future trade relations with Indonesia, in addition to the Cambodian problem. The prime minister said before his departure from Bangkok that the visit was to get acquainted with the Indonesian leader.

Prime Minister Holds Meeting on Indonesia Visit

BK2505142591 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun held a news briefing after returning from Indonesia this afternoon. He reported that his delegation was accorded a courteous welcome from President Suharto.

Prime Minister Anan said the purpose of his visit was to introduce his new government to Indonesia as Thailand and Indonesia have maintained smooth relations bilaterally as well as a members of the ASEAN bloc. The visit has enabled the two governments to know each other.

In addition, he said the Cambodian issue was discussed between him and the Indonesian president, as well as by the foreign ministers of both countries. Prince Norodom Sihanouk has confirmed a visit to Jakarta as an observer. The Thai Government, in this connection, has invited Prince Sihanouk to Thailand as guest of the government prior to his visit to Indonesia.

[Begin Anan recording] I understand that Prince Sihanouk would go to Indonesia via Bangkok. So I have told the Foreign Ministry to send a personal message on my behalf inviting Prince Sihanouk and Princess Monique to Bangkok as guests of the Government. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, meanwhile, told newsmen that he discussed with Indonesia about the move to expand trade cooperation and to form a joint Thai-Indonesian commission to hold discussions annually. A plan is being drafted concerning bilateral cooperation, and once it is approved, Thailand and Indonesia will be able to expand economic cooperation in trade, and tourism, for example. On the question of Cambodia, Foreign Minister Asa said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk is scheduled to hold talks with the Thai prime minister on 1 June.

Further on Anan, Suharto Talks

BK2605035291 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 May 91 p A1

[Text] Premier Anan Panyarachun yesterday returned home with Jakarta's positive response to Bangkok's push for greater Asean economic cooperation based on member countries stepping up liberal, free trade policies within their national boundaries.

Anan told reporters after a meeting with President Suharto in Jakarta that the trend for greater Asean economic cooperation which was previously "a little bit disappointing, was not improving.

"The Indonesians informed us that they also have a policy of relaxing state control on trade and are moving towards opening up Indonesia's markets to the outside world," said Anan, who was given a red-carpet welcome and warm treatment by President Suharto during the two days of talks and a grand dinner for him.

He said he was happy with the positive response by Jakarta leaders towards the call for greater Asean cooperation.

"I am optimistic that in the future, there will be real, tangible economic cooperation within the group," he said.

Anan said that Bangkok and Malaysia had already started liberalizing their trade and the Philippines, another Asean member, would likely follow suit.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, who accompanied the premier on the trip, said that Indonesia shared the sentiment that it was time to start turning Asean into a free market zone similar to the European Community's development into a single market.

Asa emphasized the urgency for Asean members to strengthen bilateral ties to make way for Asean-wide cooperation in the future.

"It's time for us to do so. We cannot afford to waste any more time, or else the mutual trust within Asean members would be lost," he said.

Asa said that the Asean summit in Singapore early next year should provide an opportunity for the grouping's leaders to discuss the matter.

The premier will sound out the opinions of his Malaysian and Singaporean counterparts, Dr Mahathir Mohamad and Goh Chok Tong, in his forthcoming three-day trip to the two coufntries starting on Wednesday.

The premier has yet to schedule his trip to the Philippines.

Asa said Asean members should move towards the goal of an Asean-wide free trade, single market by strengthening bilateral ties.

In this context, he said the Thai delegation and the Indonesian leaders agreed upon the need for the two countries to boost bilateral economic ties.

Some progress has been made in this matter with their previous agreement to form a ministerial joint commission to step up bilateral trade, economic and investment cooperation.

The Indonesians submitted a draft on the formation of the body during the talks and Asa said it appeared acceptable at first glance.

"I have instructed officials to study it thoroughly as an urgent matter so that, barring unexpected problems, it would be put to the Cabinet for endorsement," he said.

After that, Bangkok would invite a representative of the Indonesian government to sign the agreement in a ceremony here, he said.

The two sides also agreed to have more Thai investment in fishing ventures with the Indonesians.

"The Indonesian request was for Thai investment in joint ventures to establish tuna canning factories and we will persuade the Thai business community to explore the opportunities," he said.

Asa added that the Thai side asked for lenient treatment to Thai fishermen caught infringing Indonesian territorial waters.

Bilateral trade between the two countries has been minimal. The two-way trade is estimated at about US$220 million annually.

The foreign minister said that Bangkok had no objection to Singapore's push for a Southern Growth Triangle with Malaysia and Indonesia because this would conform with the efforts to promote the concept of a economically close-knit Asean.

Both Asa and Anan said that Malaysia's push for a new economic grouping which would include all Asian nations in the Pacific rim deserved thorough study. Anan also said he would listen to what Mahathir had to say on the matter during his visit to Kuala Lumpur.

Sihanouk To Visit on Way to SNC Meeting

BK2605011091 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 May 91 p A2

[Text] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has confirmed that he will stop in Bangkok before visiting Jakarta for a new round of Cambodian peace talks early next month, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said yesterday.

Anan yesterday returned from a two-day visit to Jakarta where he exchanged views with Indonesian President Suharto on the Cambodian conflict, among other issues.

He said he had also extended his invitation for Sihanouk to stop in Bangkok as guest of the Thai government.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, who was also in Jakarta, told reporters that his counterpart, Ali Alatas, informed him yesterday that Sihanouk would stop in Bangkok on May 29 and stay here until June 2 when he is to leave for Jakarta.

The Jakarta meeting of the four Cambodian factions, grouped under the umbrella of the Supreme National Council (SNC), will take place during June 2-4.

"We hope that the SNC meeting will result in some progress even though we do not expect a major breakthrough," he said.

Asa said the Thai delegation reaffirmed Bangkok's position to support the Jakarta meeting.

The two sides also agreed that a meeting between Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen in Jakarta would be useful, he said.

"We want to see peace as soon as possible," he added.

Earlier in Jakarta, Anan urged the warring Cambodian factions to come to a settlement quickly.

"Please hurry up. The future of Cambodia... And the interest of your people rests in your hands."

Government Should Explain Patent, 301 Situation

BK2605090491 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 26 May 91 p 5

[Editorial: "Pharmaceutical Patents and Section 301"]

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has said Thailand will have to negotiate with the United States over pharmaceutical patents and Section 301. Despite some opposition or criticism for bowing to the U.S. demands, the prime minister has said more negotiations are needed because we want to try to alleviate the hardships of those people to be affected by these issues.

There are only three countries—China, India, and Thailand—that still have not yielded to U.S. demands over the pharmaceutical patent issue. The other countries have agreed to provide pharmaceutical patent protection for their own reasons.

In Thailand there are criticisms that medicine prices will increase by over 10-fold if Thailand agrees to provide pharmaceutical patent protection, which will cause hardship for patients. But in fact, over 90 percent of the medicine formulas in Thailand are no longer under patent protection. So, the prices of these medicines will not be changed, while the prices of only about 10 percent of the medicines may increase.

If Thailand refuses to accept the U.S. demand, there will be retaliation from the United States using the Section 301 law. The United States is the biggest market for Thai exports, and it can close its market for Thai exports or increase import taxes on Thai products to make them expensive, which will have a great effect on Thailand's economy and trade.

The Thai Government and government agencies should explain clearly the direct and indirect advantages and disadvantages of pharmaceutical patent protection and U.S. Section 301 to the public because most of the people do not know the facts. There are only criticisms and suggestions by some groups of people who talk only about the disadvantages and do not take into account national interests.

Everyone must accept together both the advantages and disadvantages casued by the pharmaceutical patent issue or by the U.S. Section 301 law. We cannot just try to protect only our benefits. If the medicine prices are too expensive and cause a burden for patients, the government will have to handle this problem by subsidizing the prices to keep them at a suitable level. Importantly, Thailand must try to expand its exports in order to generate more income and create more jobs for the continuous development of the country.

ASEAN Issues Report on U.S. Trade Barriers

BK2705021591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 May 91 p B1

[By Oranut Anusaksathian, Atchara Pongwutthitham]

[Text] In response to the US threat of trade sanctions, the six ASEAN countries have for the first time issued a joint report on Washington's policies and practices which, they claim, amount of trade barriers impeding the flow of ASEAN exports to American markets.

The report, expected to be released soon, will be on the agenda of a meeting of the ASEAN-US Trade and Investment Consultative Committee in Washington DC on June 24-25. The Thai delegation will be led by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsaranena.

The paper listed a number of US trade-related acts, including the controversial Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, the 1990 US Farm Bill and various American environmental policies, as trade impediments.

Some of these laws, the report says, are illegal under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—the international trade watchdog to which the ASEAN nations, with the exception of Brunei, and the US are signatories—or have extra-territorial implications which affect ASEAN domestic policies.

Internally, the Department of Business Economics has been assigned to review the country's import-export laws which might be used in retaliation should the Americans decide to take unilateral action against the country's exports, said an informed source.

Among the laws being drafted and amended to protect local industries are the anti-dumping and countervailing duty bill and the antimonopoly and price-fixing act.

Although the source admitted that Thailand would have very limited "weapons" with which to retaliate without hurting itself, the government would still have to consider retaliatory measures in the event that its competitors use their export subsidy programmes in a manner that Thai exports to a third country are adversely affected.

At this stage, two options—negotiations and retaliation—are up for consideration, said the source. To negotiate, the government may either ask the trading partners to relinguish their practices bilaterally or file a complaint with the GATT. A ruling will be made by a GATT panel in 8-12 months.

According to the source, the government has limited tools with which to retaliate. It may ask a third country to levy taxes to offset the subsidies by Thailand's competitors, but that measure would hurt the buyers as well.

For instance, Thailand might ask the Philippines to impose taxes on rice sold to it at low prices by the US under its massive subsidy programme known as Public Law 480. But Manila would be reluctant to do so because tax increases would hurt the local consumers.

An alternative would be to impose taxes on the same products if exported to Thailand. In case of an import surge, the authorities may use both tariff and non-tariff measures to curb imports. But these measures must be used on a non-discriminatory basis, therefore not only the target countries would be affected.

The move was seen as a measure to counter the US decision on April 26 to designate Thailand as a "priority country", meaning it can face trade sanctions, under Section 301 by the US Trade Representative (USTR). The Philippines was put on a priority watch list and other ASEAN countries on a normal watch list.

The US has already proposed that the first meeting be held immediately after the ASEAN-US consultative committee meeting on June 26 in Washington to resolve the disputes but the Thai government has yet to indicate whether the proposed date and venue is acceptable.

The report is similar to Washington's Annual Trade Estimate put together by the USTR [U.S. Trade Representative] every year which becomes the basis for an annual review of trading partners' status in regards to market access and intellectual property right protection, said the source.

It will be conducted and released around May every year to determine the openness of the US market for ASEAN goods and services. ASEAN groups together Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The report, however, does not attempt to estimate the damage to ASEAN exports caused by such protetionist measures, added the source.

Although ASEAN-US trade has grown rapidly from US$23 billion in 1980 to US$41 billion in 1989, the opportunities to trade cannot be fully realized unless various trade restrictions imposed by the US be removed, the report says.

Ministry Report

BK2705023191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 May 91 p B2

["Text" of "report by the Department of Business Economics of the Commerce Ministry on trade barriers encountered by ASEAN in the US market"]

[Text] The United States market, despite its protectionist tendencies, remains a relatively open and liberal market compared with those of the other developed markets. The exceedingly high disposable income of the United States consumers and their willingness to purchase foreign products that offer competitive prices make the US market a particularly attractive one, especially for ASEAN.

ASEAN-US trade has grown rapidly from US$23 billion in 1980 to US$41 billion in 1989.

The rapid expansion of ASEAN-US trade in recent years is an indication of the vast potential for trade between ASEAN and the US. However, the opportunities cannot be realized unless various trade restrictions imposed by the US that impede the smooth flow of trade be removed.

US trade legislation

A number of US trade laws are illegal under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) or have extra territorial implications.

A) the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988

The provisions of the Act which are of particular concern to Asean are as follows:

(1) Section 301

The Act strengthens the US Section 301 law, allowing the Administration to take retaliatory action against countries that are alleged to engage in "unfair trade practices" that discriminate against US exports or inadequately enforce intellectual property rights. The Act also empowers the Administration to take trade action against trading partners on the basis of non-trade related issues such as "violation of workers' rights". Such unilateral actions under Section 301 are illegal under the GATT.

The Super 301 provision would apply to countries with egregious unfair trade practices and policies whose elimination would have the greatest potential to increase US exports.

Furthermore, the Special 301 provision would apply to the most onerous or egregious foreign countries policies that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property products.

The Philippines has been included in the ordinary watch list owing to US claims of inadequate proection of intellectual property rights. Thailand has also been designated as the priority foreign country on the same allegation.

In carrying out the provisions of Section 301, the USTR [U.S. Trade Representative] is authorized among others to impose duties or other import restrictions or suspend, withdraw or prevent the application of benefits of trade agreement concessions. This is a violation of GATT principles.

Under the Punta del Este Declaration on standstill, GATT contracting parties should not take any measures that would improve their negotiating position. This, however, is not the case with respect to the implementation of the 301 provisions, where the US is applying pressures to its trading parties.

Small trading partners like ASEAN countries which have weak rataliatory power could be hard hit.

(2) "Melted and poured" provision

The "melted and poured" provision of the Trade Act could adversely impact steel supplying countries that have nor concluded steel Voluntary Restraint Agreements (VRAs) with the US. Under this provision, steel imports from non-VRA countries such as the ASEAN countries could be treated as originating from the VRA country where the melted steel was originally sourced. Thus, steel exports which are substantially transformed in ASEAN may not be allowed to enter the US market without an export licence from the VRA country.

The US unilateral interpretation of rile [as published] of origin under this provision discriminates against the exports of non-VRA countries and is illegal under the GATT.

(3) Anti-dumping and countervailing

The Act toughens the implementation of US Anti-dumping (AD) and counter-vailing (CVD) law. In particular, the scope of US law has been extended to new areas currently not covered by GATT rules namely, "Anti-Circumvention" and "Downstream Dumping" provisions.

(a) Anti-circumvention—Under this provision, the US can extend existing AD/CVD duties to imports from third countries when an end product covered under an existing US AD or CVD order is completed or assembled in the third country for export to the US.

In 1990, the US initiated an "anti-circumvention" inquiry to investigate if certain ASEAN countries were circumventing US dumping duties by exporting colour picture tubes to Mexico for assembly into colour televisions that are subsequently exported to the US.

This inquiry was initiated despite the fact that picture tubes are clearly different products from colour televisions and there was no strong grounds for the allegation that circumvention was taking place through Mexico.

(b) Downstream-dumping—Under this provision, the US could monitor or self-initiate an investigation of imports from third cofuntries if it is believed that these imports are assembled from inputs or components that are covered under an existing US AD/CVD duties.

($) Export controls

The Trade Act allows the US to impose sanctions against foreign companies that violate their own countries' national export control regulations if these violations are considered detrimental to US national security. This provision has extra-territorial implications as it is the sovereign right of a foreign nation to enforce its own national controls.

(5) Government procurement

The Trade Act also amend the Buy American Act which was introduced by US Department of Defence to allow the US to impose restrictions on US Federal procurement from a foreign country that discriminates against US suppliers in its government contracts.

B) The 1990 US Farm Bill

ASEAN countries continue to be greatly concerned over the 1990 US Farm Bill that includes rice export policy, marketing loans and their impact on products of interest to ASEAN.

The implementation of the marketing loan creates wide swings in the world rice markets due to the intervention of non-market forces, i.e. the practice of price setting by the US Department of Agriculture. Typically, the department drops the price quickly as the market declines buy tends to lag in increasing the price when the market is strong. In addition, the department refuses to provide ASEAN with any information as to how it calculates the world price.

Recently, the US Congress agreed to expand the Export Enhancement Programme to US$900 million from the previous US$475 million. The programme covers rice, poultry and vegetable oil. It is a major tool of the US to complete against unfair trade practices of the European Community, particularly the trade distorting export subsidies. Unfortunately, this has adverse impact on the efficient producing countries in the ASEAN region.

C) Environmental legislation

There are a number of US legislation linking trade with environmental issues which also have serious extra-territorial implications that are of concern to ASEAN. The unilateral trade sanctions that are allowed under these legislation on environmental grounds is inconsistent with US obligations under the GATT. To cite a few examples:

(1) The US Marine Mammal Amendment act of 1988.

Under this act, US can impose trade sanction against seafood exports of intermediary trading countries that refuse to impose embargo on tuna imports from harvesting countries that are alleged to be engaged in driftnet fishing activities that kill dolphin. In 1990, the US National Marine and Fisheries Department, without prior notification or consultation, threatened to impose unilateral trade sanctions against certain ASEAN countries that did not ban imports of tuna from Panama which faced a tuna embargo in the US.

(2) The US Fisheries and Conservation Amendment Act of 1990.

The Act contains a provision that requires the US to negotiate international agreements to prohibit international trade in "illegally" caught salmon without Certificates of Legal Origin (CLOs). Countries that refuse to implement or inadequately enforce the CLO system could be subject to US trade sanctions.

(3) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the Environment Act of 1991.

In January 1991, the US Congress introduced a trade bill stipulating that inadequate environmental conservation efforts by foreign countries be actionable under US Section 301 law. The linkage between trade and environmental issues encourages domestic interest groups in the US to pursue trade restrictions under the guise of environmental concerns. Such US environmental related trade acts amount to an extra-territorial application of US laws.

D) Proposed nutrition labelling of meat and poultry products.

The Food Safety and Inspection Services (FSIS) of the US Department of Agriculture has proposed a mandatory nutrition labelling for all processed meat and poultry products. The US Department of Agriculture proposal would require that all products labels for processed meat and poultry disclose information relating to the nutrients.

The move is in line with the department's nutrition labelling initiatives to comply with the Nutrition Labelling and Education Act of 1990 enacted on November 8, 1990. The implementation date set for mandatory nutrition labelling regulations is May 1993.

The proposed move may prejudice new entry of ASEAN exports to the US.

E) Proposal to equalize the duty on tuna in oil and in brine.

There is a move in the US to equalize the duty on tuna in oil and in brine at 24 percent which is supported by the Association of Food Industries on Tuna Group. Setting a uniform duty at 24 percent would mean that the 26 percent duty of tuna in brine (within quota) and 12.5 percent (above the quota) would be raised. Tuna in oil which is dutiable at 35 percent would have to be reduced.

The plan to harmonize duties could be considered as a guise for a protectionist move to limit the entry of canned tuna in brine which is already being pursued under the tariff rate quota system.

3 Tariff/customs barriers

A) Tariffs

In general, though the US rate of the tariffs is not excessive, nevertheless tariffs for some products of interest to ASEAN are still high. ASEAN, therefore, requests the US to reduce the tariff on products of concern to ASEAN. The list appears in Annex 1.

B) Tariff quota

A tariff rate quota is applied on tuna in brine. All those which enter the US within the quota are levied at 6 percent while those in excess are dutiable at 12.5 percent.

Besides, the quota has been allocated to protect the tuna canneries of some countries while other developing exporters have to contend with a higher tariff of 12.5 percent, if exported in excess of the quota.

C) Customs User Fee

In addition to tariffs, a US customs user fee is applied to all imported merchandise for processing of forms and customs entries. From December 1986 to September 30, 1987, the fee was collected based on an ad valorem rate of 0.22 percent of the value of the imported goods. This was subsequently reduced to 0.17 percent ad valorem.

In response to the GATT panel report that the ad valorem fee was illegal under the GATT, the US revised its customs user fee in 1990 to address the GATT concerns.

Notwithstanding these changes, ASEAN continues to be concerned that the customs user fee discriminates against the ASEAN countries as special exemptions from the fee are provided to the Caribbean countries under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. The US-Canada Free Trade Agreement also provides for a progressive phase out of the customs user fee on US imports from Canada.

D) Rule of origin

In the past, the US has unilaterally seized shipments from certain ASEAN countries without prior notice or consultation or evidence to substantiate the seizure. In 1990, for example, the US Commerce Department seized a shipment of machine tools from certain ASEAN country on the suspicion that the product originated from Japan. The shipment was subsequently released when evidence was supplied to show that the product originated from the ASEAN country. Frequent action such as this certainly amounts to harassment.

The US has also unilaterally applied a different set of rules of origin on the machine tool section to determine if US trading partners are attempting to circumvent their machine tool VRA quotas through a third country.

The unilateral interpretation of rules of origin by the US resulted in Customs' seizure of certain Asean country's exports on the grounds of alleged circumvention of US Voluntary Agreement with other trading partners has serious impact on ASEAN exports to the US.

4 Quantitative restrictions and import licensing

A) Quantitative restrictions

The US has imposed a number of quantitative restrictions such as quota for textiles and textile products, steel, sugar, sugar-containing products, peanut and the US procurement for precision options, machine tools, ball bearings and components.

Although the above restrictions are supposedly intended as a temporary measure, the availability of an option to extend the period of restriction clearly adds to the probability of it becoming permanent in nature.

The adoption of such restriction policies would be a setback for the US to persuade its major trading partners to liberalize their trade policy.

B) Voluntary restraint agreements (VRAs)

Althdough the ASEAN countries have not concluded any VRAs with the US on machine tools or steel, the exports of these products are subject to US monitoring programmes which have adverse effect on ASEAN exports.

C) Textiles and clothding

While textiles trade is governed by a bilateral textile and clothing agreement under the auspices of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), the restrictive nature of the agreement hinders ASEAN's trade of these items to the US.

The aggregate provision is used to constrict trade as it encompasses all textiles and clothing item subject to quotas.

The incorporation of items that have certain percentage of textile material in the final products as completed textile product further restrict trade.

All those measures hinder further expansion of garment exports to the US.

D) Raw sugar

On September 14, 1990, President Bush signed a proclamation authorizing a tariff rate quotas on sugar imports effective October 1990. Said system replaced the import quota found to be in violation of the GATT.

Under the tariff rate quota system, a country-by-country allocation of quota would be based on historical levels. Any additional quantity exported beyond the individual country quota will be subject to a higher tariff of 16 cents per pound. GSP and Caribbean countries will, however, continue to receive duty-free treatment for shipments.

Vietnam

Further Reportage on Death of Rajiv Gandhi

Nguyen Van Linh, Wife

BK2405153991 Hanoi VNA in English 1311 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and his wife on May 22 sent a message of condolences to Mrs Sonia Gandhi over the tragic death of her husband.

The message reads: "My wife and I were shocked and aggrieved by the news of the death of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. The Indian people have lost an outstanding son and an excellent leader, the world people have lost a wholehearted fighter for peace and development, and the Vietnamese people have lost a very close, great friend. Your family has lost a beloved husband and father."

"All profound memories of our cordial meetings with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and you will never fade from our minds."

Le Quang Dao Attends Funeral

BK2705093091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 May 91

[Summary] The funeral of Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Congress Party, was solemnly held in the capital of New Delhi on the afternoon of 24 May. "Attending the funeral were President Venkataraman; Vice President Sharma; Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar; Cabinet ministers; leaders of the Congress (I) and other parties and of the upper and lower houses of Parliament; representatives from all states and union territories; and large numbers of the masses."

Also present were more than 50 foreign guests from 40 countries of the world, including many heads of state, vice presidents, prime ministers, deputy prime ministers, former prime ministers, and foreign ministers.

"The delegation of the party and state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the funeral was headed by Le Quang Dao, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assenbly."

At 1700 [1000 GMT] on 24 May, the cremation of Rajiv Gandhi was carried out at a place near the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's memorial.

SRV Groups Pay Tribute

BK2505150191 Hanoi VNA in English 1309 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25—Nearly 150 Vietnamese and foreign delegations went to the Indian Embassy in Hanoi May 23-25 to pay floral tributes to Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Congress Party (I) and former prime minister of India.

They were from the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Ministers' Council, the Vietnam-India Friendship Association, numerous sector ministries, public offices and mass organizations.

Many provinces and cities have also sent their message of condolences to the Indian Embassy in Hanoi.

1966 Downing of U.S. RF-101 Recalled

BK2405131991 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 91 p 2

[Report by Dinh Khoi Si]

[Text] At 0830 hours on 7 March 1966, the 61st Missile Battalion was put on a Level 1 alert. On the radar screen were many flights closing in from the eastern and southeastern directions at an altitude ranging from 500 to 1,500 meters. Some of them approached and then veered back as they were only 50 kilometers away from the combat zone. According to the assessment of Battalion Commander Ho Si Huu, these were but outer reconnaissance activities aimed at confusing us before the enemy actually began its inner reconnaissance activities or attacks.

At 0845 hours, as flight 09 closed in, the battalion commander assessed that this could mean actual enemy reconnaissance activities. As he ordered Post No. 2 to start its operation and at the same time closely monitored the movement of the target on the radar screen, he received the following report from the radar station:

—Another flight is coming now at a 240 degree-angle and a 70-kilometer range.

Which flight to intercept? The battalion commander made a quick decision:

—Ignore flight 09. Follow the target in the southwestern direction!

As his order was promptly executed by Do Van Tan, a radar operator officer, flight 09 made an abrupt detour. It turned out that this was but a diversionary tactic aimed at creating conditions for another group of aircraft to move in from the southwestern direction to conduct reconnaissance activities.

Two flashes of light were looming on the busy radar screen. The battalion commander issued another order:

—Eliminate the one at the front!

Suddenly, as the indicator on the radar screen was closing in slowly toward the target, the second company leader reported:

—Launching pad nos. 3 and 4 have reached the unauthorized firing angle! Only launching pad no. 5 is still available. The enemy now entered a launching angle which was to our greatest advantage. A missile was fired from launching pad no. 5, which was the only authorized launching pad now, leaving behind a column of orange smoke blanketing a large area. Suddenly, the signal on the radar screen indicating the second target began to move quicker toward that of the first target. Then, both signals seemed to merge and form a big flash of light. The battalion commander knew that the enemy was resorting to a "crisscross" flying maneuver to divert the path of our automatic missiles. He told his men to monitor the path of the first target calmly and closely and not make any mistakes.

As the missile continued to move skyward and closer toward the target, the signal indicating the second object was about to merge with that of the first object. In a split second, the signals for all three objects merged into a big flash of light and disappeared. The 61st battalion's accurate missile exploded and brought down the two U.S. RF-101 aircraft just at the very moment they were executing a crisscross maneuver. This was indeed a "unique" incident in the history of war.

Promptly after the incident, the militiamen of Tan Lien and Bo Lien Villages, Nghia Dan District, Nghe Tinh Province, were at the site of the two downed aircraft. They even found the ID cards of the two pilot aggressors.

Vietsovpetro Implements Technology Platform

BK2805075591 Hanoi VNA in English 0635 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28—The joint Vietnamese-Soviet Petroleum Enterprise (Vietsovpetro) has put into operation the central technology platform no. 2. This is a decisive project for the oil production programme of Vietnam in 1991.

It will increase Vietsovpetro's crude oil processing capacity to 11,000 tons/24 hours from 9,000 tons at present, and increase the production capacity of the wells by 2,000 tons/24 hours.

Since early this year, the Engineering Products Import-Export Company (Mechanimex) of the Heavy Industry Ministry has earned 3,456,412 US dollars from the direct and indirect export of tin bars, zinc ore, ferrous manganese, vofram, chromium, cast iron, rolled steel, machine-tools, machine parts and tools to Thailand, Singapore, South Korea, and Hong Kong.

The company has also fulfilled its subcontracts with Soviet engineering plants for a total value of 267,588 roubles.

Army Daily Decries Exile Writings in U.S.

BK2405151591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 May 91

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's special issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries on page 4 an article titled: "Reactionary Fabrication and Clumsy Assembling of the So-Called Magazine HIGH TIDE OF OPPOSITION LITERATURE AND ARTS IN VIETNAM." The author wrote:

Recently, in California in the United States, a Vietnamese refugee publisher called Le Tung published the so-called 800-page collection of selected works *Hundreds of Flowers Still Bloom in the Homeland*. The book covers a theme fabricated, or to be more accurate, imagined by the editorial staff of the magazine THE HIGH TIDE OF OPPOSITION LITERATURE AND ARTS IN VIETNAM DURING THE YEARS 1988-89.

With sharp arguments, the author exposes the following: It is really bizarre that those who used to be hack writers serving U.S. neocolonialism in South Vietnam and then fled abroad to live in exile when the people eliminated the colonialist regime in 1975, now continue to betray national interests. They have willingly accepted money and gold from international reactionaries and have voluntarily served as their tools to carry out their dark political plots. Now they volunteer to seek freedom and democracy together with writers at home who once braved death for the survival of the nation during the resistance struggles against France and the United States.

In fact, in the current process of our country's renovation, many responsible writers at home have made considerable contributions to criticism trying to rid society of negativism and evils which normally exist under any regime, and to surge forward to perfection in accordance with the developmental law of life.

However, the appearance of the above-mentioned book is understandable because those writers in exile are merely the political puppets of different reactionary forces engaged in psychological warfare.

Soviet Charge Gives 'Regular Press Briefing'

BK2405124791 Hanoi VNA in English 0548 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24—Soviet Charge d' Affaires A.I. to Vietnam A. Voronin gave a regular press briefing here on Thursday. He highlighted the results of the visits to the Soviet Union early this month by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Soviet diplomat also spoke of the outcome of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to the Soviet Union from May 15-19 this year, and informed the audience of the Congress of the People's Deputies of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic opened Tuesday and the present situation in some Soviet republics.

Development Aid From Sweden Increases

BK2405154791 Hanoi VNA in English 1312 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24—Sweden will grant a development aid fund worth 325 million krona (about 55 million USD) to Vietnam in the 1991-1992 fiscal year, up by 25 million krona compared with the last fiscal year.

The decision was recently passed by the Parliament of Sweden.

Today, Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi sent a joint message expressing their thanks to Speaker of the Swedish Parliament Thage G. Peterson and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson.

Nguyen Van Linh Receives Danielle Mitterrand

BK2405155791 Hanoi VNA in English 1305 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Hanoi 24 May—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh received this afternoon Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand, French president's wife and president of the France-Liberte Foundation, on [words indistinct] visit to Vietnam beginning yesterday.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh [words indistinct] activities for humanitarian aid to Vietnam. He said the Vietnamese people are very close to the French people, especially to the [words indistinct], therefore French aid to Vietnam is ever more significant. He [words indistinct] government and people for their valuable support and assistance to Vietnam [words indistinct].

For her part, Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand informed the Vietnamese party leader of the France-Liberte Foundation's activities [words indistinct] Vietnam, especially the field of child and maternal care.

Also present at the reception were Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister [name indistinct] and French Ambassador to Vietnam Claude Blanchemaison.

Article: Origins of Ho's Relations With Chinese

BK2505072491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Museum has received more valuable documents about Uncle Ho. In last Sunday's issue, NHAN DAN carried some new documents about President Ho Chi Minh's relations with China, saying that Uncle Ho recommended many Chinese comrades for admission to the French Communist Party. Uncle Ho was the chief editor of the book "China and Chinese Youth." Here is an excerpt from an article by [name indistinct] about this issue:

The relations between President Ho Chi Minh with Chinese revolutionary fighters took shape very soon (?after he had arrived) to work in Paris, the capital of France, at the beginning of the 20th century. As a famous cultural and revolutionary center of Europe, Paris was serving as an inspiration for young revolutionaries. From various continents, they crossed the ocean to come here to seek the truth of progress, to absorb the modern culture, science, and technology of the west, and to acquire the revolutionary experience of the Soviet proletariat [words indistinct]. Chinese youths were also eager to come here to work while studying. Chou En-lai, (Li Shixuan), Deng Xiaoping, [words indistinct] and others were at that time the outstanding representatives and leaders of these Chinese youths.

By June 1920, (Chou Jiang) arrived in Paris. He was the first Chinese youth to become acquainted with Nguyen Ai Quoc [also known as Ho Chi Minh] during a parade demonstration amid the heroic trains of the internationale. Recalling his memories about that time, comrade (Chou Jiang) said: While we were in Paris, the French Communist Party met [words indistinct].

In the Autumn of 1922, during a mass rally, we met an oriental man. After realizing that we were Chinese, that man came over and talked to us in Cantonese. But all of my comrades were from Hunan or Sichuan and therefore could not speak Cantonese, he had to resort to pen conversation to exchange views with us. This type of conversation was at times very interesting. Then we knew this comrade was a Vietnamese by the name of Nguyen Ai Quoc. The name Nguyen Ai Quoc had long been known by us. We had been very impressed with the way he denounced the crimes committed by French colonialism [words indistinct] but we had never met him before. We eventually met Nguyen Ai Quoc. Of course, we were all very happy. And we invited him to visit our office occasionally. Before long we had become friends.

By that time, these young Chinese youths had set up the European chapter of the Communist Party of China [CPC] [words indistinct]. By 1923, the European chapter of the Chinese Communist Youth Union [CPYU] was also set up with Chou En-lai as its secretary. Upon its founding, the European chapters of the CPC and CPYU sought to get in touch with the French Communist Party and the French Socialist Youth Union. Since then, according to (Chou Jiang), Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc often visited and conversed with the Chinese comrades at the European headquarters of the Chinese party and youth union located at No. 17 [name indistinct] boulevard near the Italian square in the southern part of Paris.

The close friendship between Ho Chi Minh and the Chinese comrades was promptly built as they shared the same ideal and worked for the common struggle. His undaunted willpower, his firm political stance, and his clear-cut policy won him the admiration and the trust from the Chinese comrades.

One day in the Spring of 1922, Nguyen Ai Quoc discussed with the Chinese comrades about the idea of joining the French Communist Party. He said: As the communist party holds an internationalist view, regardless of what countries we come from and which races we belong to, we can join the communist party provided we are like-minded. He also offered to recommend the Chinese comrades for admission.

The leadership of the European wing of the Chinese Party and Youth Union met to study this offer and found that if it allowed some of its comrades to join the French Communist Party, the relationship between the two parties would be strengthened, thus creating favorable conditions for later deployment of their struggle. Then five of their comrades were designated to join the French Communist Party with the recommendation by Nguyen Ai Quoc. They were issued party membership cards and were allowed to attend party activities at the party chapter of the 17th district in Paris where Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc was living [words indistinct].

Also during his stay in Paris, Nguyen Ai Quoc also built close friendship with Chou En-lai and with many other Chinese comrades. This experience was continued to be nostalgically recalled by both Ho Chi Minh and Chou En-lai for more than 30 years after that.

One event that marked a major development between Nguyen Ai Quoc and the Chinese communists was his cooperation in the compilation of a book titled "China and Chinese Youth." In Vietnam, this work had long been talked about but its scripts had been nowhere to be found. Recently, during a trip to search for documents in the Soviet Union to write a "Ho Chi Minh's Biographical Annal," and with wholehearted assistance given by those scientific cadres of the CPSU Central Committee's Archives Department under the Soviet Institute of Marxism-Leninism, we found this work and other valuable documents at a national library named after Lenin.

The book "China and Chinese Youth", compiled by a group of Chinese students at the Communist College of the Oriental Laboring People with Nguyen Ai Quoc as the chief editor, was written in French, translated into Russian by [words indistinct], and published by the Moscow publishing house in 1925. The front cover of the book was presented with a picture of a skinny rickshaw puller clad in shorts without a shirt strenuously lowering himself down to drag his rickshaw in which sat a brown-haired, high-nosed European master with his mouth slightly opened as if he were shouting at the puller to go faster. The picture was painted against a backdrop of a magnificant palace symbolic of the age-old Chinese civilization [words indistinct].

Together with those documents written by Nguyen Ai Quoc about Indochina and other French colonies (?in the Communist Internationalism magazine) in late 1923, the work "China and Chinese Youth" was a unique and accurate document about the situation in various oriental countries designed to help international communists fully understand a region still foreign to them and about which they lacked information and even worse, were disinformed so they could, on this basis, chart new correct lines and policies for the revolutionary process in various oriental countries.

NHAN DAN Marks Ho Chi Minh's Birthday

BK2405133591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 May 91

[18 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Steadily Follow the Path Chosen by President Ho Chi Minh"]

[Text] The revolutionary undertaking of our people over the past six decades has always been linked with the integrity and cause of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

With his whole life dedicated to making sacrifices and struggling untiringly for national independence and freedom, for the people's happiness, and for the lofty goals of progressive mankind, President Ho Chi Minh left us a very abundant legacy, which is the ideological, ethical, and behavioral values of Ho Chi Minh.

From genuine patriotism, Uncle Ho came to Marxism-Leninism, discovering from this most revolutionary and scientific doctrine of our time the way to save the people and the country. To save the people and liberate the nation, there is no way other than to follow the path of proletarian revolution. And only socialism and communism can liberate oppressed nations and the world's laboring people from their slavery. To President Ho, national independence and socialism are entwined together and are inseparable. Discovering this great truth, Uncle Ho persistently and creatively applied and further enriched Marxism-Leninism under the specific circumstances of Vietnam.

Linking national independence with socialism have become our party's shinning banner that shows the way for our national revolution to advance from one victory to another and to overcome many upheavals, difficulties, mistakes, and obstacles.

As a leader of the working class and the entire people of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh always placed the human factor above all. With his trust in the people, he regarded the laboring people both as a target for liberation and a driving force for the revolution. The traditional idea of regarding the people as the root was miraculously combined by President Ho with the idea that revolution is the cause of the masses. His greatest desire was to build Vietnam into a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous, and powerful country and to see every one of our compatriots have enough food to subsist on, have enough clothes to wear, and be able to go to school.

Democracy, according to him, should be linked with people's well-being and knowledge, and the destiny of the country should be linked with that of the people. The relationship between the party and people is a life-or-death relationship. The people should always have the party by their side, while the party should always stand from among the people.

As the one who painstakingly fostered the all-people solidarity, Uncle Ho and our party always resorted to a unified national front as it suited various revolutionary stages. It is precisely due to its correct revolutionary line that our party was able to gather the strength of an absolute majority of the people under the Vietminh Front—the 30th anniversary of which is now being celebrated by us—and to lead the people to rise up to overthrow imperialism and feudalism, successfully wrestling back power into their hands during the August Revolution and the resistance against French colonialism.

Doing everything possible for the happiness of the people and for the interests of the nation and the laboring people became an unchanged principle adopted by President Ho Chi Minh to cope with the ever-changing character of the situation.

Persisting in revolutionary goals and maintaining the creative and diverse revolutionary principles of Uncle Ho have become a major lesson of the art of gaining victories.

As the one who founded, led, and trained our party, President Ho Chi Minh devoted all his efforts to building a party that is loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and which is closely attached to the people, regarding this as a decisive factor for the victory of the revolution.

To shoulder its great and glorious mandate as instructed by Uncle Ho, the party should reguarly rectify and renovate itself to bring itself up to the level required of it by its tasks; improve its prowess and militancy; effectively overcome negative phenomena and weaknesses; and increase the party's prestige among the people. The party should be built to become steadfast politically, ideologically, and organizationally so it can truly become a vanguard brigade of the working class and a faithful representative of the working class, the laboring people, and the nation as a whole.

It is Uncle Ho's thoughts, ethics, and personality that symbolize the strength of such a party. Therefore, Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thoughts are the theoretical basis and also the beacon for the path of our party and people and for our renovation undertaking.

Over the past four years, thanks to our creative application of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thoughts, our entire party and people have carried out comprehensive renovation and achieved initial, very important successes.

We celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's 101st birthday and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietminh Front as our entire party, army, and people are preparing to enter the seventh national party congress. The congess will once again reaffirm the socialist path already chosen by our Uncle Ho and our party and people in conformity with new qualities of the policy of carrying on the renovation undertaking in order to tide our country over the crisis and advance toward building a free, plentiful, and happy life.

Our entire party, army, and people are looking forward to welcoming the new tasks set forth by the congress and to translating the party's resolutions into an animated reality of life.

May 1991 TAP CHI CONG SAN Reviewed

BK2705144191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 May 91

[Review of May 1991 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Summary] The journal begins with its "Advance to the Seventh Party Congress" section under which the following articles are found:

1. Article by Song Thanh, rector of the Ho Chi Minh Institute under the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, titled: "Ho Chi Minh's Conceptions About the Way for Vietnam To Advance to Socialism" in which the author "analyzes and criticizes certain allegations that Ho Chi Minh only upheld the ideas of nothing is more precious than independence and freedom and building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous, and powerful Vietnam without advocating building socialism and that it is necessary to put aside our socialist construction goal and reverse back to the former people's democratic system and the former name of Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

The article contends that "underlining the national democratic factor while ignoring the socialist factor of Uncle Ho's conceptions is a rotten, ill-intentioned distortion."

2. Article by Thien Nhan: "Why Have We Followed the Socialist Path?" saying that "unexpected changes in many socialist countries, including in a country which was once regarded as the bastion of the world revolution, coupled with difficulties and obstacles now confronting us have caused everyone to be worried and to develop different views about many important international and domestic issues. Worthy of note is the view that the path that we have chosen and are following is wrong because we have misunderstood socialist theory and also because of the crumbling of socialism in reality."

To clarify this issue and to answer the question of why we have followed the socialist path, we should understand the following four points: First, what has led to the crumbling of socialist countries in East Europe and the current serious crisis in the Soviet Union? Second, what has caused socialism to go wrong? Third, if socialism has ended up in a blind alley, then will capitalism stay on eternally and is the switching to the capitalist path unavoidable? Fourth, has the renovation undertaking initiated by our party over the past few years produced initial, very important results, thus opening up great prospects for us to transit to socialism?

3. Article by Nguyen Duc Bach, a doctoral candidate in philosophy, titled: "Socialism: A Means or a Goal, a Half-Hearted or Gradual Process?" analyzes the relationship between politics and economy.

4. Article by Duc Vuong, a doctoral candidate in history, titled: "There Is No Confrontation at All," uses historical documents as a means to reject newly arisen allegations that "there was a confrontation between Nguyen Ai Quoc [Ho Chi Minh] on one side and Tran Phu, the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and the communist world on the other side during the thirties—between one side advocating a succinct political platform and strategy and the other side opting for a political thesis."

5. Article by poet Pham Tin titled: "Thinking About the Month of April," expresses the author's views about the heated debate at home and abroad over the question of democracy in an integrated whole, saying that "led by our party, our people will definitely overcome their challenges in advancing to freedom, happiness, and prosperity."

Found under the "Contribute to Building the Platform and the Strategy" section is an article presenting the views aired at a discussion on the question of economic and cultural relations, citing the interrelations between the economy and culture and on "how to satisfactorily handle these relations in the current renovation undertaking."

Next is an article by Nguyen Van Huy, deputy rector of the Ethnologic Institute under the Vietnamese Committee for Social Science, in which the author raises his views about the contents of the ethnic policy as seen in the draft platform.

Article by Nguyen Van Ky of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, calling for revising some points dealing with the economic structure as outlined in the draft of the socioeconomic strategy.

Article by Tran Duc Lan, lecturer of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, titled: "The Vital Position of the Maritime Sector in the Strategy for Socioeconomic Development," calling for quick development of the maritime sector to meet new requirements arising as Vietnam is at the threshold of the 21st century.

The "Exchange of Views" section carries an article by Doan Trong Nha, doctoral candidate in economics and professor of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, titled: "Economy and Social Classes During the Transition to Socialism in Our Country," in which the author "expresses his disagreement with Dao Xuan Son over his article titled 'Lenin's Concepts About the Question of Cooperativization and the Birth of a New Economy in Our Country' carried in the August 1990 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN dealing with the two major issues: (1) The nature of economy during the transitional period, and (2) social classes and class struggle during the transitional period."

Found under the "Scientific Symposium" section is the continuation of a report that TAP CHI CONG SAN has sponsored a symposium held with the participation of the Bim Son cement factory and the Thanh Hoa union of cigarette factories to discuss the question of the right to autonomy in business.

This is followed by the "Investigation" section which carries an article by Nhi Le on lessons of experience drawn from the anticorruption struggle in Nghe Tinh Province.

Found under the "Letter to the Editorial Staff" section is an article by Do Ninh of Tu Liem Distict, Hanoi, titled: "Should we continue to use Marxism-Leninism as an ideological basis?" in which the author "affirms the need to continue to use Marxism-Leninism as an ideological basis and criticize ideas that deny this fact."

The "World, Problems, and Events" section consists of: 1. An unattributed article presenting some prominent successes scored by Laos on its socioeconomic reform path; and 2. Article by Nguyen Trong Thu on a new world order, disagreeing with the U.S. concept about a new world order under total U.S. influence and saying that conceived by progressive mankind, under a new world economic order, there should be respect for each country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and right to self-determination, and for the equal right of various countries to settle international affairs."

Nguyen Huu Tho Inspects Electrification Project

BK2405144391 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] On the morning of 25 April 1991, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State, went to Cu Chi District of Ho Chi Minh City to attend the inauguration of an electrification project in Trung Lap Thuong village. Attending the function were Vo Truong Chi, secretary of the city party committee; Le Khac Binh, chairman of the city people's committee; Nguyen Van Huan, vice chairman of the city people's committee; Major General To Ky; many leading officials of Cu Chi District people's committee, the No. 2 Electricity Company, and the city electricity department; and people of Cu Chi District.

Engineer Hoang Huu Nghia, director of the Ho Chi Minh City Electricity Department, said that in order to establish good practices before perfecting electricity service in the countryside, in the beginning of 1990 the Ministry of Energy planned to implement four pilot electricity projects in villages of the country, including the Trung Lap Thuong Project. Those projects would carry on the electricity program in the countryside with the following requirements: total electricity in the villages, including electricity for agriculture production and for living; complete electrification from medium voltage to low voltage for houses and agricultural production areas; and implement an absolutely safe system with good technical requirements and instructions for peasants to use.

After six months of construction, the Trung Lap Thuong electrification project has completed all the above-mentioned requirements. The project officially started on 15 October 1990 with financial assistance of more than two billion dong from the city people's committee and the No. 2 Electricity Company. The people in Trung Lap Thuong village also contributed 250 million dong. The project was built by the Ho Chi Minh City Electricity Department with the participation of the No. 2 Electricity Assembly Company, the Street Lighting Company, the Cu Chi Electricity Company, and the Saigon Electric Enterprise.

The project was put into operation with 1,008 voltage meters installed to provide electric lighting for 1,300 households and eight galvanic meters installed to provide electricity for irrigation for 600 hectares of rice crops and industrial trees, mainly peanut trees.

The Trung Lap Thuong electricity service had been very low before, only about 10 percent. With the new project, 80 percent more electricity will be provided for living and production.

This is also a fully meaningful present that was given by the Ho Chi Minh City Electricity Department to Trung Lap Thuong to commemorate 16 years of liberation of the village. The village was given the title "heroic village," and it also is a village in the vicinity of the city facing great hardship.

VNA Details Reintegration of Refugee Returnees

BK2705074391 Hanoi VNA in English 0608 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27—Since March 1989, 54 flights have landed at the Noi Bai International Airport in Hanoi, bringing back 8,628 Vietnamese from refugee camps in Hong Kong who voluntarily repatriated or did not object to repatriation.

Haiphong has the largest number of returness, followed by Quang Ninh, Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Cuu Long. Within three to five days from their return all of them were registered at their old places and their children have resume schooling. The local administrations returned their houses. Those who had sold all their belongings before leaving for Hong Kong are helped by the Labour, War Invalids, and Social Affairs Service and the local administration to purchase new means of production. Some localities have even given beds, blankets, mosquito nets, clothing and utensils to the needy families.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Lan, 32, who once worked at the Campha Construction Company went to Hong Kong in July 1989 and returned on March 15, 1990. She followed a four-month tailoring course and later was allotted a sewing machine. Mr. Nguyen Trong Hai, 28, Quang Ninh Transport Enterprise left for Hong Kong in 1989 three months after their marriage. They returned in 1990. Mr. Hai is now sailor on a passenger boat. The enterprise gave them money and materials to build a house.

Deputy Director Bui Dinh Trung of the Ha Rang Coal Mine in Quang Ninh Province said that his enterprise has 14 retunees and plans had been worked out to broaden the enterprises operations with the aim of provinding jobs for 400 more workers.

Australia

Two Undecided Seats To Decide Who Rules State

BK2705092291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] The premier of Australia's most populous state, New South Wales, has admitted that the close results from the state's weekend elections show some unhappiness in the electorate.

Nick Greiner says this factor had not been (?evident) before the polling.

The results so far in the 99-seat state legislature stand at the Liberal-National party coalition 47, and Labor 46, with four independents. The results in the two seats, still undecided, will hold the key to who governs the state, and the final result is not expected until later this week.

Mr. Greiner says although he would like to remain in power, he will not woo the independents to do this.

Government Favors More Investments in Technology

BK2605080091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] The Australian industry minister, John Button, claims the government is moving to encourage more investments in technology development industries.

Speaking on commercial television, Senator Button said Australian investors have what he termed a technology aversion and this needed to be addressed urgently. He said the government would play a role in stimulating investors to take part in debate and examine the merits of so-called brain-based industries.

Although Senator Button would not elaborate on the exact nature of assistance envisaged, he said tax incentives were not a good option.

Fiji

Methodist Leader Turns Down Cabinet Post Offer

BK2705065291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] The general secretary of the Methodist Church in Fiji, the Reverend (Manasola Saroe), has turned down the offer of a cabinet post. The offer of the youth and sport portfolio was made by the interim prime minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara at the chiefs' meeting at the Army headquarters in Suva last month.

(Manasola Saroe) said he decided to reject the offer after considering submissions from the church's 26 divisions and friends. He said the decision was strongly influenced by his commitment as a minister.

Army commander Major General Sitiveni Rabuka was also offered the post of co-deputy prime minister and minister for home affairs at the same time has not yet announced his acceptance.

However, he said a week ago he would accept the cabinet post if he could remain as army commander.

Papua New Guinea

Students Seek Support for Peaceful Protests

BK2505071091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 25 May 91

[Text] Students at the university of Papua New Guinea have called off their violent antigovernment demonstrations, which was sparked by politicians voting themselves pay rises last Wednesday. The students are now seeking the support of the trade union movement and community groups to continue peaceful protests against the government. Brian Abbot reports.

[Begin Abbot recording] Students this morning hijacked and burned five government cars and trucks, including the cars of a member of parliament and a departmental secretary, taking to 15, the number of vehicles destroyed in two days of protests.

In a meeting with senior police, student leaders agreed to end the violence but to continue their antigovernment campaign peacefully. They are now seeking support from unions and community groups for a mass protest against the politicians' pay rise, corruption in government, unemployment illustrated the Papua New Guinea economy. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Students Vow To Continue Protests

BK2605084891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 26 May 91

[Text] University students in the Papua New Guinea capital, Port Moresby, say they are prepared to die in attempts to force the government of Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu. The students who attend the University of Papua New Guinea have vowed to continue antigovernment protests until the Parliament is dissolved and fresh elections are called.

At a series of public rallies in Port Moresby today, the students called for the overthrow of the Namaliu government, which they claim was corrupt and had lost touch with the ordiniary people. The peaceful gatherings follow two days of violence in which 15 government vehicles were burned.

The student campaign began after members of Parliament voted themselves pay raises last Wednesday [22 May]. The government has been asking the people to make sacrifices because of the effects of a severe recession.